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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Number of Bills Passed Finally in Both Houses.

Bill to Increase the Debt of Pittsburgh.

CITY AND COUNTY SALARY BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair. A number of bills were introduced:

Mr. Yutzy—To improve the breed of horses in Somerset county, requiring keepers of stallions to take out an annual license therefor.

Mr. Cooper—Act conferring upon Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the several counties of the State the power to appoint commissioners, with authority to take depositions.

Mr. Newmyer—To authorize the cancellation of trusts of real and personal estate, where the same has been or may be hereafter bequeathed or devised to married women.

Bills on Third Reading—Relative to costs in criminal cases. Amended and laid over.

Supplement to the act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 18, 1875. Lost.

Joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to proceed by writ of *quo warranto* to forfeit the franchises of the corporation chartered under the title of "the State Line and Juniata Railroad Company," now known as "the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad Company." Agreed to.

Further supplement to the act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 29, 1832, designed to extend the fourteenth section of said act so as to authorize investments by executors, trustees and other persons holding property in a fiduciary capacity, in bonds or certificates of debt created by any counties, cities or municipal corporations of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Further supplement to the act regulating elections, providing for assessors in boroughs, wards, townships, and districts into two or more election districts. Postponed.

To authorize the appointment of a suitable person as Superintendent, to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Erie. Agreed to.

Bills on Second Reading—For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary exercisements upon dumb animals; amended so as not to apply to experiments made to discover facts not already known to science. Agreed to.

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health and to prevent the spread of diseases in the Commonwealth. Lost.

Relating to mechanics' claims, authorizing the amendment of the same. On motion of Mr. Ermentrout recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Authorizing separate Criminal Courts of this Commonwealth to try, by jury, issues of fact of *devastavit vel non* and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction. Amended and laid over.

Act authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class in the Commonwealth. During the debate on this bill, the hour of adjournment arrived, and the orders of the day were called, Mr. Wood having the floor on an amendment pending.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Bills on Third Reading—Supplement to an act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth. Passed finally.

Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of the Commonwealth. Passed finally.

Act regulating the incorporation and powers of telegraph companies. Amended and laid over, under the rule.

Act empowering councils of cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe, by ordinance, the salaries to be paid out of the city treasury to the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and all other officers and clerks thereof, said salaries respectively, in lieu of all fines, fees and costs, the manner in which said salaries shall be paid, and directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the city treasury. Passed finally.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Mr. Gunster asked leave to introduce, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, the Senate bill relative to salaries of county officers, the payment of fees received by them into the State and county treasury, in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants. It was reported with amendments to correspond with the House bill. It refers to Allegheny county and Philadelphia. It will be called up for consideration to-morrow. It leaves the salaries of Allegheny county officers the same as at present, with the following exceptions:

Recorder and Clerk of Orphans' Court, receiving now annually $2,500, increased to $4,000.

County Controller, receiving $3,000, increased to $4,000.

Assistant District Attorney, receiving $1,500, reduced to $1,200.

County Engineer, receiving $2,500, increased to $3,000.

County Solicitor, receiving $800, increased to $1,000.

County Jailor, $2,500.

County Detective, $1,000.

County Engineer, receiving $2,500, increased to $3,000.

County Solicitor, receiving $800, increased to $1,000.

County Jailor, $2,500.

County Detective, $1,000.

The bill will receive important changes when it comes up for consideration.

Act to regulate the publication of accounts and financial statements of School Boards. Passed finally.

Act authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction and judgment in suits for a penalty, before a magistrate or court not of record. Postponed for the present.

Act to amend the act to confer upon Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth power to annex the land or parts thereof of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes, so as to allow the annexation of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than 10,000 inhabitants. Passed finally.

Supplement to the act to provide for the incoporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Negatived two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

Bills on Third Reading—Act to change the place for holding sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, providing for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose. Passed.

Mr. Hollenbeck moved to reconsider House bill No. 32, supplementary to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce, and it was postponed for the present.

Mr. Hunn read in place an act for the payment of the soldiers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania called out to suppress riots in the counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, &c.

Act making appropriation to provide for a display of the mineral resources of the State at the Centennial.

The House resumed consideration of *Bills on Third Reading*—Act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation. Passed.

Act fixing the compensation of witnesses for the prosecution. Passed.

Act to amend an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved the 31st of March, 1860. Passed.

Act in relation to appeals from the judgment of justices of the peace and aldermen of the Commonwealth for the wages of manual labor. Passed.

Act to repeal the act to fix the mileage and change the time for meeting of the Directors of the Poor in Huntingdon county. Passed.

Act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences. Amended and laid over.

Act to regulate the practice of dentistry and protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State. Passed.

The House adjourned.

Sleeping Car Burned.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—About three o'clock this morning the sleeping car "Texas," of the train from Louisville, was discovered to be on fire, just before reaching Galloways, and by the time the train could be stopped, the flames gained such headway that the passengers barely escaped, leaving their clothing and light baggage behind, which, with the car, were entirely consumed, many of the passengers, including some ladies, arriving here in dishabille.

A bill has been passed by both Houses of the Alabama Legislature ratifying the settlement of the State debt made by the Commissioners.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition of disabled soldiers, asking that the provisions of the act of June 18, 1874, be extended so as to include all who lost an arm below the elbow or leg below the knee, and that they be allowed a pension of six dollars per month. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by over 15,000 women of Indiana and nearly 14,000 voters of that State, on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the effect of the alcoholic liquor traffic; secondly, to prohibit the importation of alcohol or liquors from foreign countries; thirdly, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States, and fourthly, to require total abstinence of all civil, military and naval officers of the United States.

Mr. MORTON said as this petition was signed by voters, mothers and wives of Indiana, he would ask to have it read, printed in the *Record* and referred to the Committee on Finance. So ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar. The bill is as follows:

That the acts to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, authorized to be issued, be increased to five hundred million dollars, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of fifteen years.

Second, this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor authorize any increase whatever of the bonded indebtedness of the United States; and all provisions of the acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. CHRISTIANCY—To regulate elections and the elective franchise in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. STEVENSON—To repeal so much of the act of December 17, 1873, as provides for a pivot draw in any bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Mississippi, asking that the time be extended for the presentation of claims before the Southern Claims Commission, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution recently submitted by him in regard to the publication of the debates in the *Congressional Record*, without amendment, and asked for its immediate consideration. He said that it had been suggested to him that a week was too long to allow a speech to be reserved for correction. He had no objection to making the period shorter, if Senators desired to have it so. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out all the words after the word, regard to correcting speeches, the time within which they shall be returned to the reporter, &c.

After discussion, Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Printing. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill conferring excusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Allison, providing that the second section shall not be construed to prevent the cutting of timber or grass, or the use of stone on any Indian reservation as may be necessary for the army or the use of the several agencies located on such reservations, and it was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the third section by striking out the words, "The request of the Agent or superintendent having charge of the reservation," and insert "The order of the President of the United States," so that it would read, "That any person found upon any Indian reservation, contrary to law, and who shall refuse to depart therefrom on the direction upon the order of the President of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted a substitute for the second section, providing that the President may, by executive order, prohibit all persons, not Indians, from cutting or removing wood or stone upon any Indian land, or any person violating the order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. WINDOM opposed the substitute. He moved an amendment to substitute, "Providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to that part of the Sioux Reservation lying in between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne river, and south of the southern line of Wyoming Territory." He was determined that the people of the United States should have the right to go to the Black Hills and develop the wealth of that country. A long discussion ensued, involving the questions of Indian civilization, the opening up of the Black Hills to miners, treaty obligations, &c.

Pending the discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to change the time for holding terms of the District Court for the District of West Virginia.

Mr. WADLEIGH moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay interest on the 5-65 bonds was agreed to on Monday last. He said he made the motion for the purpose of stating the reasons which prompted him to give that notice on Monday. If means could be devised to ascertain which bonds had been issued for fraudulent claims it should be done; but, after a careful examination of the subject, he had arrived at the conclusion that they could not be separated and must all be paid. If these bonds issued for fraudulent claims were sold by the agents of the thieves to whom they were issued, they could not be put off on innocent persons before any investigation could be made to ascertain what had been issued for fraudulent claims. He spoke of frauds committed in the District, and said they had almost made the name of the District infamous among the honest people of the country. Bonds had been issued to employ counsel to defend the Board of Public Works, and any bonds issued to carry out that diabolical safe-burglary conspiracy, concerted to injure an innocent man, and also to pay for the fraudulent claims under the monstrous system of extending contracts. But it was impossible to have them separated from the bonds issued for honest claims, and all must be paid.

Mr. MERRIMON asked if the Senator said 5-65 bonds were issued to pay counsel employed by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. WADLEIGH said he understood that the gentlemen who conducted their defense had received $8,000 before the bonds were audited and were allowed $12,000. For the reasons above stated, that it would be impossible to separate the fraudulent bonds from those honestly issued, he withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. INGALLS said the motion to reconsider could not be withdrawn and he submitted that if the allegations made by the Senators from New Hampshire were true, it should not be withdrawn.

Mr. HOAR said the Senate of the United States owed it to its own dignity to examine into this matter. If $12,000 worth of these bonds had been issued to pay counsel, the matter should be investigated.

Mr. WADLEIGH asked leave to withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote.

The question being on granting such leave, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay the request on the table. Agreed to—yeas 36, nays 1 (Edmunds).

Mr. MORRILL then moved to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, pending which Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 28.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Speaker Kerr was in the chair to-day, apparently much improved in health, and was warmly welcomed by the members and officers of the House.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the repeal of so much of the act of the 17th of December, 1872, as provides for a pivot draw in any bridge to be constructed across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati. Referred.

Mr. BANNING introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to create a reserve corps of its staff departments. Referred. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and of infantry regiments to twenty-five, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regimental organization of artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall hereafter known as the Corps of Artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and sixty batteries of heavy artillery. The officers of artillery are to be one chief of artillery, with rank of brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, sixty captains, one hundred and twenty first lieutenants, and sixty-five second lieutenants.

It provides for an officers' school for cavalry and infantry. It provides aides de camp for generals as follows: The General three, Lieutenant General two, major generals two each, and brigadier generals one each. There are to be no new appointments and no promotions in the Bureau of Military Justice or among the judge advocates.

It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies, which is to consist of one chief, with the rank of brigadier general, six colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty-four majors and forty-two captains.

The Medical Department is to consist of one surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel; two medical purveyors, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; five surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; ten surgeons, with the rank of major, and one hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant, appointed for the first five years, and with the rank of captain mounted after five years' service. The number of contract surgeons is to be limited to fifty. The office of medical storekeeper is abolished.

The Paymaster General is to have the rank of brigadier general, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of major in the Pay Department until the number of majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed.

It provides for a board for mustering out of service officers reported unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred, or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties, and confines appointments to the grade of second lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy and to first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry. It fixes the monthly pay of first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry at forty dollars per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany troops as laundresses.

Ohio Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—The State Prohibition Convention was held here today, with about one hundred delegates present. The following State ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—E. S. Chapman, of Montgomery.

Judge of Supreme Court—D. W. Gage, of Cleveland.

Member of Board of Public Works—Ferd. Schumacher, of Akron.

Comptroller of Treasury—J. C. Murdock, of Morgan county.

School Commissioner—Geo. K. Jenkins, of Jefferson county.

The Indiana Democratic Convention is called for April 19. Senator McDonald resigned the chairmanship of the State Committee, and General Munson was appointed in his place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

NEW CABINET PROGNOSTICATION.

PARIS, February 23.—The *Soleil* to-day says the Cabinet will probably be modified as follows: Dufaure, Minister of Justice; Pothuan, Minister of Marine; Casimir-Perier, or Renault, Minister of Interior. General Cissey, Minister of War, will probably retain his portfolio; also Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction, and Caillaux, Minister of Public Works. The Ministery of Agriculture is undetermined.

England.

WINSLOW, THE FORGER, IN COURT.

LONDON, February 23.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. The Secretary of the American Legation read a telegram from Hamilton Fish, the American Secretary of State, stating that an officer, with the proper papers, had sailed from the United States on Saturday last, and he therefore asked for the remand of Winslow for another eight days.

Winslow then asked leave to speak, which was accorded to him. He said that when his family were at Rotterdam, all their money, consisting of about $1,600, was taken from them, except $200. The only money he himself possessed, was thirty-five dollars; consequently he was unable to employ counsel. His wife and family were in great distress and were perfect strangers in England. The prison regulations permitted him to see only one person daily, and then only through a grating, within hearing of other prisoners. He understood that prisoners having counsel were permitted to see them in a private room, in the presence of an officer. As he was not able to hire counsel, and his wife being the only one through whom he could hear and communicate about his case, he requested Justice Sir Thomas Henry to permit him to see his wife and one other member of his family, in the same manner, daily. He had no secrets that he objected to an officer's hearing, but he was unwilling to discuss his case in the presence of other prisoners.

Sir Thomas promised to write to the visiting justices, and the conditions for the prisoner, and recommend them to grant the application.

Winslow then asked permission to see his wife and family, who were in waiting at the private room of the court. The request was granted. He then asked to be remanded for a shorter period than eight days, on the ground that officers arriving sooner than was anticipated.

Sir Thomas said this would be useless, and remanded the prisoner until Thursday, the 3d of March.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL AT ANTWERP —FOUR LIVES LOST.

LONDON, February 23.—The steamship Switzerland, from New York, January 30, while steaming up the channel at Antwerp yesterday, ran down the brigantine Hero, and four of the crew of the latter were drowned. The Switzerland was uninjured.

Turkey.

AMNESTY AND PROMISES TO INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23.—The Sultan has signed a proclamation granting amnesty to all insurgents who return to their homes within a month. The Government announces that it will have all their houses and churches, which were destroyed, rebuilt at its own cost, and will furnish the insurgents means of resuming their usual avocations. The authorities in the frontier are ordered to acquaint the insurgents of the imperial decree and afford the necessary facilities for returning home.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Election of Mt. Pleasant and Broadford.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., February 23, 1876.

The stockholders of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company held their annual meeting here to-day. The meeting organized and W. S. Bissell, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Chairman. After a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Bissell announced the purpose of the meeting. Mr. H. Clay Frick, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously approved. The annual election was then held, with the following unanimous result:

President—Charles Donnelly.

Directors—Daniel Shuper, Mendes Cohen, John King, Jr., Wm. Keyser, G. B. Rathfon, J. B. Washington, Chas. Webb, Hugh Sisson, George R. Dennis, E. K. Hyndman, Wm. S. Bissell and Wm. Baldwin.

Afterward a Board meeting was held, and M. Welty McCullough was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers returned to Pittsburgh on a special train furnished by Superintendent E. K. Hyndman, reaching the latter point at 7:30 P. M., having made the journey made in one hour and thirty minutes, the excellent condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enabling the Superintendent to make excellent time, and returning the party to their homes without mishap.

Directors of Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Company.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Railroad, held at Mount Vernon to-day, the following Directors were elected: Messrs. George B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Thomas Messier and William Thaw, of Pittsburgh; D. W. Caldwell, of Columbus; Samuel Israel and Charles L. Cooper, of Mount Vernon; M. White, of Gambier; William M. Orr, of Orrville, and Isaac Harpester, of Millersburg. The Directors subsequently organized by electing Thomas Messier President and J. D. Davis Secretary.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1876.

PLYMOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL.

At the morning session of the Advisory Council, Dr. Bacon, on behalf of the Special Committee to which was referred the letter from the Andover Seminary Church, calling for a council to try the case of Mr. Beecher, presented a report, in which the committee say Plymouth Church should not accept this invitation. They commend very highly Andover Seminary, but regret that it should have put forth such a call. It is held that one church should not, according to Congregational usage and polity, call for the trial of the pastor of another, especially after an investigation had been held by the latter and the pastor had been declared innocent.

The discussion of the first resolution offered at the last evening's session by Committee No. 6, was then resumed and was participated in by Drs. Strong, Parker, Porter and others whose names could not be learned. There was but little diversity in the Council with relation to the adoption of this resolution, and the Council finally decided that the investigation held in 1874 was adequate, and that Plymouth Church had done its whole duty in the matter.

The Committee of Nine, to whom all matters for the final consideration of the Council are to be brought, comprises President Porter, Chairman, Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Salter, Dr. Strong, Dr. Sturtevant, Dr. Bacon, Bradford R. Wood, Judge Withey and ex-Governor Dingley. It is understood that a committee of three was appointed to report what action should be taken in regard to Mr. Moulton's letter.

BOWEN AT HALLIDAY'S HOUSE—THE WITNESS LOCKED IN, BUT ESCAPES, AS USUAL.

This evening, about eight o'clock, in response to an invitation from Assistant Pastor Halliday, Bowen met the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church at Halliday's house. Bowen read a statement of fifty-two pages, in relation to scandals against Beecher of many years ago, but omitting all names. When Bowen desired to leave, Mr. S. V. White locked the door leading to the entry and put the key in his pocket. Bowen, however, saw a means of exit through the back door, jumped for it, overturning various articles of household furniture on his way, and thus escaped from the house. There was high language indulged in by Bowen, his two sons, Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, and White and other members of the Committee.

At the evening session a resolution was adopted, after a heated debate, recommending that another investigation be had of the charges against Mr. Beecher.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling barometer, easterly or southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

The Governor of Maine has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment.

The passengers and crew of the City of Galveston have arrived at Nassau, after suffering severe privations.

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee have called the State Convention to meet at Frederick City, May 4, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The temperance organizations of Buffalo have secured a fund of over $10,000 to prosecute the violators of the Sunday excise law. Thirteen prominent saloon keepers were arrested on Tuesday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Afraid of the Tariff.

Protection Gaining Ground in the South.

W. N. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Named for Treasurer.

The Hawaiian Treaty to be Considered in Committee To-Day.

Speaker Kerr's Health Restored.

Senator Ramsey Has Not Heard that He Is to have a Cabinet Office.

No Democratic Financial Policy.

Selection of St. Louis as Place for the Convention in the Interest of Hendricks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1876.

The Committee on Ways and Means will meet to-morrow to resume the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty, when the question will doubtless be disposed of. The committee is so nearly divided and the members so wavering as to the wisest course to pursue, that it is impossible to state which direction the majority will take. Those who favor the treaty are in doubt on the question of revenues, and those opposed to it believe in the doctrine that the people of the United States may suffer and that some rival commercial power may deprive us of a trade which naturally belongs to us.

Democrats Will Leave the Tariff Undisturbed.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee say that they have enough to attend to in looking after the finances, and do not wish to assume any more responsibility, especially in taking up the Tariff bill, which must, when it comes before the committee. On this subject, the Democratic party is as much divided as on the question of finances. It has been shown also, by the action of the several opposing Congressional members, that the policy of protection is gaining a strong foothold there.

Senator Ramsey Knows Nothing of It.

Senator Ramsey says that he has seen repeated statements that he is to receive a Cabinet appointment, but that is all he knows. He knows nothing about it and would think that, if such a thing were purposed the President, or perhaps one of the Cabinet officers, would have intimated something of the kind to him.

A Pittsburgh Candidate for Treasurer.

It is intimated that W. N. Riddle, Cashier of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, will succeed Mr. New as Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Riddle is now in the city. The probability of his appointment is based upon the fact that some correspondence has been had with Governor Pittsburgh in reference to him as a not improbable successor to Treasurer New.

Speaker Kerr's Health Restored.

Speaker Kerr resumed the chair to-day. He says that he never felt better in his life and that he thinks he will be able to remain until the close of the session. As a boy, Mr. Kerr suffered from catarrah and has been a victim to it ever since. Recently, however, the disease attacked the bronchial organs and was also accompanied with a severe pain in the chest. Under medical treatment, the disease has been restored to its original seat. The soreness and pain was relieved by the advise and treatment of his physician, have restored him to the average health of later years. Though his friends still urge a visit to South during the coming month, Mr. Kerr now thinks that such a visit is unnecessary.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

The accumulation of silver and the current production have reached such a point that the resumption of silver payments, in the immediate future, is now a subject of earnest consideration in the Treasury Department. It was intimated to-day that the desirable step was not at all impracticable within thirty days. The silver now in hand in large millions, which, with the monthly coinage, is considered ample to inaugurate the work.

No Democratic Financial Policy.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee will not attempt to formulate or attempt to determine on a financial policy. After considering various propositions in the way of a compromise without going further than the repeal of the Resumption act, they adjourned until Friday.

Democrats Divided on Resumption.

The Tilden men declare that Schell, the Chairman of the National Committee, betrayed them when he cast his vote and influence for St. Louis as the place for holding the convention, as that was a move in the interests of Hendricks

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1876.

FREMONT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

General Fremont was before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, with reference to the late Trans-Continental Railroad Company. He testified that he knew of no money having been improperly spent to influence the passage of the bill, and, therefore, could not furnish a list of the beneficiaries as has been asked by the committee. He was closely questioned about the negotiation of the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Company in Europe, and said the company sold them to Poradies, of Paris, who was at the head of the Stock Exchange, who put them on the market with the declaration that they were guaranteed by the United States, which was not the fact. The company not only did not receive the benefit of such declaration until after it was made.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, prior to its adjournment Tuesday night, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Executive Committee be instructed to continue its headquarters at Washington, and take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the necessary organization in the several States, and that the Chairman of the Central Committees in the respective States be requested to co-operate with it in effecting the same.

ST. LOUIS CALL.

The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the 27th of June next, at noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place of holding such convention. Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next electoral college, is also invited to send delegates to the convention.

Democratic, Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to cooperate with the Democratic party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the National Convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations; has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers; has stifled trade by unjust, unequal and pernicious legislation; has imposed unusual taxation and rendered it most burthensome; has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want; has squandered the public moneys recklessly and dishonestly, and habitually used the power that should have been swift to punish crime, to protect it. For these and other reasons, the National Democracy regards public danger as imminent, and, earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure and free Government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in an effort to attain this object.

James Henderson, a watchman at the iron works of Reis, Brown & Berger, New Castle, Pa., was found drowned, yesterday morning, in a pool of water near the depot in that city. A pint of whisky was found in his pocket.

Elijah Shaw, of Wales, Mass., owner of five woolen mills, employing 275 hands, has failed. Liabilities $300,000. The Carroll Paper Company, of Mill River, is seriously embarrassed.

Rudolph H. Dryer, cashier of the lately-suspended Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of St. Louis, is missing. There is a deficiency of $30,000 in his accounts.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

District Attorney Dyer Sums Up for the Government.

The President Not on Trial-- Arguments of the Defense Ridiculed.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—District Attorney Dyer commenced the closing argument in the Babcock case at half-past ten o'clock this morning, before a crowded court room. At the outset he referred to his conduct of the office since he assumed it some months ago and entered upon the discharge of his duties as the prosecutor of the whisky ring. He disclaimed the idea that he had been led into the prosecution of any innocent man, and told the jury that he appeared without malice or other intention than, as the representative of the whole people, to prosecute great wrongs. He characterized as a most remarkable one, and the course of the defense as still more remarkable. He accused Judge Porter of trying to drag the President into the case needlessly and groundlessly, and said: The President's deposition is before the jury; he has been examined, and I shall comment on his testimony as I would on that of any other witness; but when the gentleman, for a purpose of his own, represents the President as on trial, I don't intend that the red flag which he has thus flaunted in my face, shall be followed to battle. As well might he have said the President was on trial when John McDonald was being tried, or as well when any other of these conspirators were before the court. At some length Colonel Dyer attempted to show that this point was used by the defense to influence the Republicans on the jury, and then continued: I don't intend that the adroitness of the gentleman shall put me in the attitude of assailing the Administration. I intend to bring this defendant from behind the back of the President, where they have tried to place him, and I intend that he shall stand on his own merits in this case, and that they shall not wring a verdict from this jury by pretending that the President is on trial. When, or by whom of the prosecution, has the President been assailed? Colonel Broadhead has not done it in his argument, I did not do it in my opening, and yet, for an hour yesterday, Judge Porter stood here and defended the President. Sensible and wise as they say General Grant is, he will not thank the gentleman for dragging him into this case in this manner. What motive should actuate me in attacking the President? There is not a man on the jury who does not know of my voice, who doesn't know I am a Republican. Why should I assail General Grant? I voted in both National Conventions for his nomination for Presidency, and at the polls I voted for his re-election. The moment the President of the United States may suffer and that he has acted improperly, I do not intend General Babcock, the distinguished Colonel of the regiment, shall escape because he is the Private Secretary. I would try him as I would try Bassett, or McGalla, or McDonald, or Joyce. The gentlemen know there is no malice in me toward the defendant, for I never spoke to him before I met him sober. But when I saw the evidence against him, was I to smother it because he was a Republican and I was a Republican and the President and Secretary were Republicans? Because the jury had been drawn in connection between the manner in which the defense seemed to assail the gaugers and underlings and the manner in which those higher up, and who were removing power were protected. Noticing Judge Porter's remarks on the press and public sentiment, he said: The people are perfectly afraid of public clamor, but what have you to do with that? That abuse fills the newspapers from one end of the land to the other, but what is that to you, who are here to try this case, and upon which has been presented to you?

Proceeding to his next point, the District Attorney said: It is an amusing defense. Judge Porter makes new charts and a new theme. He goes to Europe and then eulogizes Andrew Johnson, who is dead and gone. He applauds General Grant, thinking to strike some of you who are Republicans, and then he turns round and praises Andrew Johnson, thinking to please some of you that didn't believe Johnson should be impeached. Now I don't know from the speech of the gentleman from New York, whether he was for Grant or for Johnson. It reminds me of the old rhyme I have heard all my life:

"He wiredin and he wired out,
Leaving the jury still in doubt,
Whether the law was on the track,
Was going north or coming back."

Now I don't know what the gentleman thinks, but when the President reads what Colonel Broadhead has said, and when he reads what I said in my opening, and finally what the gentleman from the defense has said, he will thank the gentleman for bringing him to the front in this vindication and in the defense of Babcock behind him. Unable to meet the evidence, he starts out to defend General Grant, when no one has been assailed. He proceeds to say that I intend no disrespect to the President (for some of his friends seem to think he must be taken care of); while I think he is able to take care of himself. I will say this: The defense reminds me of the old regimental doctor who, having been called to attend a lady in confinement, met a neighbor next morning. She was asked how the patient was doing. "The child is dead," the Doctor replied, "the mother is dead, and I am sorry for the old man, I think I can save the old man." The whole defense has been to impress you with the idea that the President was on trial. Why, gentlemen, I don't care whether the President ever set down at all in my office or not. The jury had nothing to do with the opinions of counsel, and in the case of McDonald, Joyce, Avery or McKee. He asserted that he was acting with the Republican party in attempting to convict the wrongs and frauds, and quoted the President's language to Governor Dingley, that the object of the Administration, "let no guilty man escape."

The gentleman had gone to great length to declare that they had no malice toward Babcock, in their defense, but that it was the prosecution which was technical, and that they had not introduced the objections made by the latter. One of these was to the introduction of the letters. The objection was that it was not intended to exclude the letters, but to compel them, as they well knew, to put on the stand the man who got them from Bingham in Europe and who was at that very time testifying to the contrary. The objection to the introduction of the letters from Babcock to Joyce, was not to exclude them, but was to compel the production of the man. Colonel Fletcher, counsel for Joyce, that his testimony might show that the intimacy which existed between Babcock and Joyce in 1871, 1872 and 1874 was not sundered by the latter's conviction, and that they still kept up the interest of a friend in him and sent to his counsel these letters as a means of defense. Now, gentlemen of the jury, the conspirators were disposed to save their friends and to bring them through, and to return a helping hand in their misfortune. But where were the letters that passed between Babcock and Joyce at this time when the defendant was proved to have been a member of the conspiracy? Joyce was as general and manager of the party before, and it was it not nonsense to say that there was no letter or correspondence? The gentleman asked why the prosecutor had not produced that correspondence. Because the prosecution had not those intimate relations with Joyce that the defendant has and Judge Krum had, and consequently could not secure those letters as the defense could if they chose.

It was necessary to the safety of the conspiracy that some one be secured to manage the thing from above, or at Washington. The He testified that he knew of no money having been improperly spent to influence the passage of the bill, and, therefore, could not furnish a list of the beneficiaries as has been asked by the committee. He was closely questioned about the negotiation of the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Company in Europe, and said the company sold them to Poradies, of Paris

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

A SKEIN of yarn with which a nimble kitten has been playing all day, is no more hopelessly snarled than are the Democratic leaders with regard to the financial question.

ACCORDING to the *Courier-Journal*, unless a lawyer believes his client to be innocent, he can hardly be justified in asking the jury to acquit him. And yet that paper is of counsel for the Democratic party.

"LET no guilty man escape," is the watchword of Republicans, everywhere; and this righteous demand they mean to enforce without permitting the slightest change, modification or interference, no matter from what quarter it may be offered.

THE *Post* has just learned that the venerable PETER COOPER *is to* be the well-weighman's candidate for the Presidency." Our somnolent contemporary is in error. On account of his declining years the good old philanthropist declined the empty honor immediately it was tendered.

THE United States helps the whole world to keep the peace, or break it, as the case may happen. Our exports of arms for the last year were valued at $5,510,226, against $2,340,138 for the year 1874, while the exports of cannon, accouterments and ammunition amounted to nearly $800,000 more.

THE Commissioner of Patents has just issued a special order directing that hereafter expired caveats and the models, drawings and files of rejected and abandoned applications shall be kept in the secret archives, and not be exhibited to any person except the respective applicants or their attorneys. It should have been done long ago.

ST. LOUIS very properly considered herself entitled to the honor of having named within her gates the next man for the Republican party to defeat, and we are glad that she carried off the distinction. Whisky is exceedingly plentiful and cheap, there, and your average Bourbon delegate takes as naturally to bar-rooms as an Italian to macaroni.

NEW YORK is throwing obstacles in the way of *the project* to transport passengers from Boston to Philadelphia without change of cars, by claiming that, under her charter, all the waters surrounding the island of Manhattan to high water mark are vested in the city, and that the corporations interested will be compelled to secure a ferry franchise before they can carry out the arrangement. The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. It is likely that the companies interested will be compelled to pay a good round sum for the franchise before being allowed to carry the scheme into execution.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin are also sound to the core on the currency question. The State Convention on Tuesday passed a resolution recognizing gold and silver as the standard of value, and the necessity for ultimate redemption of the paper currency in coin, but at the same time declaring against Congressional tinkering of the currency, and especially against any attempt to force the resumption of specie payments by arbitrary legislation; and virtually requiring the repeal of so much of the present Resumption act as fixes the date of resumption, holding that the currency should be let alone, and the problem of resumption be allowed to work itself out in accordance with the natural laws of trade.

IN a patent case involving the construction of a loom patent for which, before the issue of the United States patent, another person had surreptitiously obtained an English patent, the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts has just decided that an English patent, taken out surreptitiously by any person, who, without the knowledge of the American inventor and without authority from him, endeavors to appropriate the benefits of his invention, does not thereby deprive the real inventor of his rights. The same decision has just held that the statute of limitations of a State cannot be pleaded to an action for infringement of a patent, where the right of action is exclusively under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the form of remedy is prescribed by acts of Congress.

OF twenty-five railroads which have recently published a statement of their earnings for last month, twenty-one show an increased business, in some instances very large, while only four show a decrease, two of the number being comparatively small roads. This is certainly a most encouraging exhibit, to which may be added the fact that some of the roads have made large and permanent reductions in their running expenses. That in all directions we are getting down to hard-pan, and that the general business of the country is materially and healthfully increasing, is, we think, beyond question. It is also stated that the European steamers now leaving New York go out fully loaded, and that they have freight engagements nearly up to their full capacity for the coming month. The cargoes consist mainly of produce, grain and general merchandise. These are encouraging symptoms of trade revival.

TO THE general observer Mexico would seem to be in a condition of ordinary repose, but there are not wanting indications that a formidable revolutionary outbreak may take place there about the time of the elections, which occur simultaneously with the Presidential election in this country. Two influential Mexican agents, representing revolutionary factions, have been in New York city for some time past, engaged in the purchase of arms on an extensive scale, while numerous orders are received by telegraph as well. For several months past, it appears, our manufacturers have been making heavy shipments by nearly every Vera Cruz steamer, and last week several telegrams were received urging greater activity and promptitude in filling orders. The disappointed military chieftain and Presidential aspirant, General PORFIRIO DIAZ, whose whereabouts at last accounts could not be ascertained, is credited with being the chief instigator and fountain head of the present movement. Another "crisis" in the affairs of that chaotic Republic is apparently imminent.

IT is now intimated that WINSLOW is not the only person concerned in the forgeries which caused him to abscond, and that the anxiety for his return to Boston is by no means universal. Since his arrest, according to the Boston *Traveller*, men are paying notes which they had declared to be forgeries, and people are remembering good qualities in him that had been forgotten. It is also intimated that a Boston lawyer holds a large portion of WINSLOW'S ill-gotten gains, but who he is remains a mystery. It is significant that the banks with which WINSLOW had his dealings seem inclined to observe a strict silence as to their opinions and actions, and it is expected that many disagreeable facts will come to light upon his arrival home. Those parties who have alleged that their signatures to certain notes were forgeries, when they were genuine, will be placed in a peculiarly embarrassing position, and those bank officers who compounded felony with the great forger may possibly feel like packing their trunks for a warmer climate. Altogether, the situation promises to be a very interesting one on his return to the scene of his rascally exploits.

THE Republicans of Indiana have done well. The convention, which was the largest, most harmonious and enthusiastic of all that have been held in that State during the last dozen years, nominated a ticket unexceptionable at every point, and presented a platform of principles which every Republican can heartily indorse. The latter is a ringing document. It declares in favor of complete reconciliation between the Northern and Southern States, but wants it done on the basis of justice and equal rights. It denounces the expulsion of Union soldiers from their places in Congress to make room for ex-rebels. It pronounces in favor of the appointment of men to office on account of their ability and integrity, and declares that the patronage of the Government should be so distributed as not to interfere with the freedom of elections. On the currency question the platform is emphatic in upholding a specie basis, but very properly demands a repeal of so much of the Resumption act as provides a day for resumption, and then asks Congress to let the currency alone, neither expanding nor contracting it, being satisfied that our financial troubles will heal themselves if left to the operations of the natural laws of trade and commerce. It truthfully maintains that the Republican party is the friend of greenbacks and the Democracy their enemy, and holds that the currency should be left to its friends rather than turned over to its enemies. On the school question, and Church and State, it is very outspoken and determined, declaring for an absolute and eternal divorce between them, and demanding that the schools be forever kept as our fathers intended them, schools for the people. It insists on an honest collection of the revenues, and their faithful and economical appliance to public uses, and indorses with earnestness the policy embraced in the President's instructions, "Let no guilty man escape." Our friends in that State have a hard fight before them, but they can win it by faithful, unremitting work. The campaign should be conducted with the utmost vigor.

SIR T. A. GALT, a prominent member of the Dominion Government, has just issued a remarkable pamphlet, entitled "Civil Liberty in Lower Canada," in which he indorses the views of the progressionists on the politico-religious questions of the day, and announces his intention of giving hearty support and sympathy to the liberal Catholics of Quebec. The pamphlet creates the liveliest sensation in political circles. In Lower Canada, it appears, the Roman Catholic Church has, at present, almost supreme power. The Legislature is completely under its thumb, and would no more think of offending it than of declaring independence. Every concession made to the Protestants is done with the consent of the church. This fact came out prominently in a late debate, when the French members spoke patronizingly of the "liberal" measures they had granted their religious opponents. Queen VICTORIA is little regarded by the Province of Quebec, judging from recent legislative enactments. The civil power is rapidly becoming subordinate to the ecclesiastical authority. A section of a recent act reads as follows: "Each person so recognized is subject to the provisions contained in the decree of erection relating to it, as amended by the Holy See, and published in 1874 in each parish."—Cap. 29 of 38 Vic., Sec. 3. The marginal title of this is "Decrees amended by our Holy Father the Pope are binding." The Bishop of Quebec is especially bitter in his hatred of "Liberalism." In a recent pastoral letter he declares that Catholic Liberals have no title to the confidence of their brethren; that they can be regarded as only false brothers and traitors, and cannot pretend to have the right to enter the Legislature. He also orders his curates to "refuse admission to the Sacrament to all who read the newspapers which take to task the shepherds of souls because they oppose the dissemination of Liberal ideas." "Especially," he says, "must the Sacrament be refused to those editors who write such insults, and to those who employ them to edit the newspapers of which they are the proprietors." Uttered in such a province, these are no idle threats. A special Quebec dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* states that a certain Jesuit priest named CONNORS claims and has freely exercised the right to visit the Protestant schools and address the children on religious subjects, his excuse being that some of the children are members of his church. It is the distinctive claim of the Roman Catholic Church that it is everywhere and at all times one and the same; and these impudent attempts of the priesthood to interfere with politics and religion in Canada, are simply of a piece with their persistent efforts in the same direction on this side of the border. A little more than a week ago Bishop MCQUAID, of Rochester, New York, lectured in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, on "Catholic Education for Catholic Children," in which he said:

"Now I am going to read to you from the Syllabus, which is a bugbear to many people as if it were the horn of the beast of the Apocalypse thrown into the world to make mischief. But the Syllabus is only the condensation of the truths which the world needs for its salvation."

He then read an extract emphatically condemning all Catholics who approve of any education apart from the faith and power of the church, and added—the report says with a lowering of the voice and an intensity of manner and tone which well conveyed the verbally suppressed menace—

"Whoever does not believe in the Syllabus as the infallible truth of God ceases to be a Catholic. He may perhaps attend mass and go to confession, but I would not like to have the absolving of him."

There is a great deal of significance in these things, and it behooves the people of this country to stand firm as granite in sustaining the grand American system of public schools, lest these, and the institutions of which they are the fundamental pillars, should in the end be overturned together.

SPEAKING of the wheat problem, an intelligent grain dealer, who bases his arguments upon statistics of exports, holds that those who are now indulging in the cry of "scarcity," will be doomed to disappointment. In his opinion the foreign demand will not help prices, simply because there were on sale at ports of call on the first of February, fifty-one cargoes (against eight at same date last year), only four of which were from the United States, and nearly half of the quantity being old wheat. English farmers' deliveries have been a little over seventy-five per cent. of last cereal year, the proportion in January being a small fraction greater than in January, 1875, or about seventy-six per cent., showing that their stocks are not exhausted, and that they are comparatively free sellers on a falling market. Some claim that our winter wheat, being uncovered most of the time, has been injured, but the winter of 1873 and 1874, which was a mild one, was followed by the best crop of winter wheat ever known, the fact being that in such weather the roots of the wheat grow and spread, filling the entire soil. March may bring cold, dry cold winds and injure it, but it has a good start, and it is better to speculate on probable benefits than possible disaster.

The Story of a Russian Princess.

[From the Petersburg Gazette.]

A young Russian has for some years been prosecuting his chemical studies at the University of Leipsic with unusual zeal. The young man, of an aristocratic exterior, made friends of all who came in contact with him. Recently he passed a most brilliant examination, which was rewarded with the dignity of a Master of Art. Soon thereafter a young lady called on one of the most prominent professors of the university, addressing the celebrated savant in the following words: "I desire, Professor, before I depart from Leipsic, to express to you my hearty thanks." The Professor, perfectly astonished, observed: "Thanks, but for what?" "Listen, sir, I was married to the old Prince * * * My husband died some years ago. He died insolvent, so that I was left even without the daily bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science." The Professor then interrupted her, saying: "Yes, most gracious lady, nevertheless I cannot see why you should address your thanks to me." The lady continued: "Observe, then, it is now more than three years that here in Leipsic I have been a student. The student who lately passed the examination, and whom you considered worthy of distinction, is none other than myself."

A NEW YORK paper, speaking of the engineering operations now in progress at Hell Gate under the direction of General Newton, United States Engineer, says that the headings and galleries, whereby the rock has been thoroughly honeycombed, are so extensive and thoroughly comprehended by the use of numerals, but statistics, carefully tabulated, show that since July, 1874, the number of blasts fired is 24,324, and the cubic yards of rock removed 13,338, the feet of holes drilled amounting to 91,020. To persons inspecting the excavation, now completed, will not be the privilege of very many, but the plan of General Newton and his engineer, Captain Howe, can be well comprehended by comparing it to a huge subterranean grotto, the walls and ceiling dripping with moisture, which percolates through numerous seams, while the floor is kept free only by the use of powerful steam pumps.

SOME very interesting statistics of the nativity of members of the Forty-fourth Congress have been compiled by the Washington *Chronicle*. Of the two hundred and ninety-three members of the House of Representatives only fifty-two were born in the districts they represent. All the Senators and Representatives from the States of Iowa, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oregon are "carpet-baggers." Wisconsin has but one native representative, and the large State of Illinois, with nineteen districts, has but two. New Jersey, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Georgia send none but natives. The South has eight of her Democratic sons representing districts in the Northern States, while the North sends ten Republicans and six Democrats from the South. New York has fifty-four natives in Congress, and supplies the State of Nebraska with her whole delegation.

The Kentucky Legislature, with a beautiful sense of the propriety of things, refused to adjourn on this Centennial 22d of February.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

The Treasure that Was Found in a Tree

About a month ago Jacob Klinck, a farmer near Fox Chase, was sawing down a large chestnut tree when the teeth of the saw came in contact with some metallic substance. Fearing the presence of something explosive, he directed the workmen to saw on the other side of the tree. They did so. After the tree had been felled, a gold watch, two gold pencil cases and a gold chain were found imbedded in the wood, eighteen inches from the surface. They were wrapped in a soiled sock. The tree was sawn off close to the ground, and they had evidently been hidden at the junction of two roots, and the wood had grown over and inclosed them. The watch was old-fashioned, having a case which could be detached, and was inscribed with the date 1740. One of the pencil cases was provided with a pen. The other had only a pencil and was minus the seal. The chain was long and was intended to pass around the neck of the wearer. There was also a gold watch key, which, however, did not fit the watch. The tree had attained a great age, being about six feet in diameter. An old mansion once stood near by, and it is supposed that the articles in question were buried during the war of the Revolution. The watch was uninjured, except that the hands were rusted off. The finder has had it repaired and will exhibit it to any who are curious to see such a relic. He lives about a mile above Fox Chase on the county line.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers is in session at Washington.

It can now be Orth-oratively stated that the Austrian mission will soon be vacant.

The Democrats are howling mad because Grant won't kick Bristow out of his Cabinet.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that firemen are not exempt from jury service.

There are a good many Hambletons in the Democratic party when you come to beat the bushes.

New York city is graveled with a water difficulty, and wants nineteen million dollars to build a new aqueduct.

The selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention means that Tilden is a dead duck.

A new town in Missouri has just been christened Fizzleville. That's the place to hold the National Democratic Convention.

A Southern paper speaks of Abraham Lincoln as the "lamented President, whose tragic end was so universally *deprecated.*"

A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday forenoon, and Lewis, of the *Free Press*, fell into spasms.

The honor of the heroic dead is the inspiration of posterity, but Pittsburgh seems to have forgotten all about George Washington.

It is Beecher's intent to resume tent-preaching again this season at the Twin Mountains. At least the matter is being canvassed.

The hogishness of the Porkopolis hotel-keepers in the matter of charges, may yet lose that city the Republican National Convention.

A son of James Lick, the California millionaire, has just got in a little lick against his father in the shape of a judgment for $3,285 for services.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Examining Committee sent to this city, Indianapolis is going to have another gas company.

Senator Sharon says that the Comstock lode, of which he is the chief owner, will yield about $40,000,000 of silver this year. Send a share on to us.

One of Brigham Young's "saints" proposes to exhibit his nine wives at the Centennial, "to illustrate one of the social phases of American life."

The right man in the right place. The Democratic Mayor of Cincinnati will be chief manager of the Mardi Gras idiocy in that city on fool-Tuesday.

All the principal residences of New York city now contain telegraphic apparatus. People order their breakfast by lightning and blow up the cook by electricity.

The Eastern wholesalers are trying to solve the question how to become independent of their drummers and resume control of their own business. It is a poser.

Watered railroad stock. The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad is submerged for a distance of ten miles, with an average depth of water of over three feet.

A fact with a sermon in it. In a recent report on Western railroads Judge Dillon affirmed that thirteen roads in bankruptcy had greatly improved their condition under receivers.

Colossal statues of Hendrick Hudson, Robert Fulton and Professor Morse are to be placed upon the piers of the new railroad bridge across the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie.

A sign of the times. The new and important thoroughfare between Charing Cross and the Victoria Embankment, London, is to be named Washington street, in honor of our George.

And now that terrible malady, the foot-and-mouth disease, has broken out among the *people* of England, in places where the milk supply was obtained from animals affected by the epidemic.

Even the potato bugs respect the centennial epoch. Instead of wearing the black and yellow stripes usual to them, they are this year arrayed in alternate stripes of red, white and blue.

Southern papers are calling for contributions to relieve General Pillow from bankruptcy, brought on "by his unswerving devotion to the Confederate cause." He didn't bolster it up much, though.

A genius born and brought up in Maine, lately palmed himself on the citizens of Dexter, in that State, for a Chinaman, and gave them a lecture on his pretended home over the seas. A dexterous swindle, truly.

PERSONAL.

Walt. Whitman, the good gray poet, it is said, receives many beautiful words of sympathy, but what he stands most in need of is money.

Earl Rosebery's marriage to Miss Duncan, daughter of William Butler Duncan, of New York, will take place early in the spring. A daughter of the late Paran Stevens will be married to a Scottish nobleman in London about the same time.

Among the earliest applications for admission to the Summer school of zoology, at Cornell University, was one from a lady 50 years old, who has been teaching natural history in one of the large cities for thirty years. One of the most active and enthusiastic pupils at the Penikese school was a lady teacher between 50 and 60 years of age.

Miss Sylla Pool was born in the county of New Kent, Virginia, on the 5th day of June, 1777, and consequently is over ninety-eight years old. A few days since she walked from her home to Sheffield to Covington, Ga., a distance of some four miles, saying that, as it was "leap-year," she would show the boys that she was yet on hand.

The death of Judge Elbert Herring, which took place last week at his residence in New York, was a quiet termination of remarkable career. If Judge Herring had lived till next July he would have been ninety-nine years old. He was born on the 8th of July, 1777. His recollection ran back to the time of the Revolution. He was the oldest lawyer and the oldest college graduate in the United States.

General John F. Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, has arrived at Washington from San Francisco. He came to appear voluntarily before the Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of offering them every facility for the examination of the company's books and papers, and of urging them to make the investigation of its affairs, which has been ordered by the House of Representatives, not only as thoroughly, but as speedily as possible. General Miller is a thoroughly honest, conscientious and upright man, and can endure any amount of "investigating."

Science is the watchword of this generation. Never before was there such eagerness for knowledge; never before such a spirit of scepticism requiring evidence. Professor R. A. Proctor delivered a series of three astronomical lectures in Minneapolis, Minn., last week, before an audience of 1,700 people—more than could find seats in the largest hall—and most of them paid at the door. That, in a frontier town which twenty-five years ago was an Indian reservation, tells the story of the thirst for knowledge which characterizes this age and land.

The visit of the Emperor of Brazil to the United States during this centennial year will be an event of no little interest and importance. Dom Pedro II. is fifty-two years of age, with white beard and hair, an erect carriage and a solid frame. He is over six feet high and dignified in his bearing. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and speaks fluently the principal languages of modern Europe. He has reigned in Brazil for thirty-six years, and in 1871, recognizing the progress of the world, issued his edict for the gradual emancipation for all slaves in his empire.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Thieves and Blackmailers Furnishing Evidence from which to Manufacture Party Capital for the Democracy.

General Comly, editor of the Columbus, O., *Journal*, who is now in Washington, gives his opinion of the "investigations" being instituted by the Democracy in the following plain language:

I was talking a few days since with a Bureau officer in one of the departments about the matter mentioned in my last letter—the examination by Congressional committees of discharged clerks, conducted secretly and with closed doors, for the purpose of founding accusations against the men who had discharged these dishonest subordinates—when he showed me incidentally two blackmailing letters which had come into his possession, in which one of these fellows, discharged for thieving which could not be fixed upon him by legal evidence, had demanded a loan from men he was defaming in the newspapers. Last evening, while waiting at the news stand for my *Evening Star*, I happened to cast my eye over the uppermost column of the New York *Sun*, and this same name caught my eye. I bought a copy of the paper, and found under sensational headlines what purported to be an abstract of the evidence of this virtuous ex-clerk, before one of the examining committees, in which he made damaging assertions as to the very men whom he had attempted to blackmail in the letters—in his own handwriting and signed by his own name—which I had accidentally seen that morning. This is a specimen of the "investigations" conducted under the resolutions of the House of Representatives. The persons charged had no notice that they were on trial—in fact there is no charge; the object of the investigation is to make a charge. They were not asked to be present—not allowed to be present. This case is a sample, and in that the committee simply takes the evidence of this infamous person, who ought to be in the penitentiary; and the New York Bootblack (which "whines for all") is admitted to the exclusive privilege of defiling the character of the accused by publishing the "evidence" of this unconvicted criminal. If the accused is ever allowed his day in court he will be able to show that the accuser is a perjurer and a blackmailer, as well as a suspected thief; but the Bootblack will either suppress this evidence or characterize it as the desperate effort of a disreputable official to crush an honest subordinate who dared to tell the truth. The fact that the discharged clerk is now running two commercial establishments in Washington, on the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains, will not be mentioned by the Bootblack; or, if mentioned at all, the fact will be quoted as a proof that the superior in office must have known and shared in the gains of his subordinate, or he would have been convicted of levying blackmail on contractors in the division of which he was chief clerk. On this point I have over nine thousand reasons for believing that a person may be morally certain that a given person is a thief, without admissible legal evidence to show the fact. It is true that the Washington thief has saved his money, and invested it in a paying business; which would enable his fleeced victims to recover the money, if they could make a legal case.

A HUSBAND EUCHRED.

A Wife of Two Men a Stake at Cards.

On Sunday afternoon and evening one of the most singular incidents in the history of the matrimonial lottery took place at No. 154 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, it being the playing of a game at cards for the possession of a wife by her two living husbands.

The causes of this phenomenal incident, briefly told, are as follows: In the fall of 1871 Louis Lange, a barber, married Annie Hortsmann, of Hudson City, N. J., after a courtship of two weeks. They lived together a very quarrelsome life for a few months, and then, in a fit of passion, he deserted her and went to Chicago. She, being left without means, went home to her parents; but, having obtained a situation, returned to Williamsburg, where she met the groomsman, Claus Doscher, who officiated at her wedding. After waiting two years without hearing from Lange Mrs. Lange married Doscher in 1874. Last week Lange returned to Brooklyn, and, intent on being more happy in the future, sought his wife to make amends for the previous ill treatment and give promises for better treatment in the future. He was horrified to find her the wife of his groomsman, but after considerable self communion he decided to arrange the affair amicably. So, with a mutual friend who was acquainted with all the parties, he called on her, in the rear of No. 154 Johnson avenue. He was made cordially welcome, and, after a conversation of some half hour's duration the men adjourned to the saloon in the front building to settle the matter by a game of euchre. Doscher was a dingy one, the light of the one or two kerosene lamps casting only a faint glimmer on the interesting game which was finally concluded and the friend by copious draughts of lager. In the earlier part of the game fortune seemed to be in favor of Doscher and he speedily scored nine points, requiring but one more to make he stopped, and Lange, slowly and by "one," scored up to the same figure. The woman, as the game progressed, left her seat and took a place by Lange, whereupon Doscher, old boy, she ain't worth fighting over; here is joy to you with her," and he quaffed a foaming tankard of beer. The game was finished, Lange pocketing and kept it up till midnight, when they separated the best of friends.—*N. Y. Herald, 22d.*

STATE NEWS.

The value of church property in Mercer county is $111,250.

Berks county farmers are entering largely into bee keeping as a profitable business.

Abbey Smith, a young man of Barto, Berks county, died very suddenly, on the 21st inst., of cramps.

A chicken hawk was shot recently in Albany township, Berks county, with a steel trap attached to one of its legs.

Jacob T. Miller, a farmer, fell dead from heart disease at Evansburg, Crawford county, on the 18th inst.

Henry Bray, of Wilkesbarre, while attempting to remove a piece of timber from a wagon, was struck on the head with it and killed.

A colored woman over one hundred years of age has just died at Norristown. She used to sell General Washington hoe-cakes at Valley Forge.

A child of John Coy, of Homer, Indiana county, swallowed some concentrated lye a few days ago, and there is a strong probability of the little one dying.

An Allentown hotel keeper has been offered by a gentleman in Philadelphia, $2 50 per day for fifty rooms in his house, from the 1st of May to the latter part of December.

Mrs. Jane Hoopes, of East Goshen, is ninety-three years of age, and says she don't know what it is to have a pain or ache. Her sister, aged eighty-seven, is slightly troubled with the rheumatism.

We don't suppose there is any truth in the report that the pickpockets have applied for permission to erect a building on the Centennial grounds. Monumenting is good enough for them.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Chester man took sick a few days ago and, after suffering somewhat, vomited a large snail which he had swallowed at some time unknown to him. And yet snails are considered a palatable dish in Paris.

The oldest man in Reading is John Michael Rebholz, now in his ninety-eighth year, and still brisk and healthy. He counts his descendants by the hundred, having over one hundred great-grandchildren.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Diamondville, Indiana county, while handling a gun a few days ago, accidentally discharged it, the load entering his wife's thigh, producing a frightful wound from which it is feared she cannot recover.

There is a baby in Lewistown that has more than the ordinary share of living ancestors. It is said to have two great-grandfathers, two great-grandmothers, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, besides its own father and mother, still in full life and being.

At the recent sale of Adam S. Klee, at Womelsdorf, over seven hundred persons were served with an excellent dinner. Mrs. Klee had prepared over four hundred pies, one hundred loaves of bread, forty chickens, two calves, four hams, and the side dishes were almost innumerable.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: Nelson Horning, residing on the Eisaman farm, between Greensburg and Five Points, while in a somnambulistic state, Sunday night, arose from his bed and jumped from the second story window of his residence, sustaining such injuries that it is thought he cannot recover.

Minnie L. Dengler, of Fruitville, Montgomery county, aged five years, has worked a bed quilt composed of 529 pieces or patchwork. It was commenced a year ago and completed when she was four years, eleven months and nine days old. The little girl sews with her left hand and used but two needles during the time that she was engaged in making the quilt.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been figuring again on the Centennial hotel business. It now finds that in Philadelphia hotels, boarding houses and private families, in the principal New York hotels, and in outlying cities and towns in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, a grand total of 271,274 guests can be accommodated. The list includes cities like Reading, Harrisburg Easton and York.

In view of all the facts, is it not just a little absurd for Ohio's sister States to claim that they have Presidential timber?—*Toledo Blade.*

SILVER INSTEAD OF CURRENCY.

The Time Come to Begin the Substitution—Silver Worth Less than Fractional Notes.

The time has come, in the judgment of many officers of the Goverment, and members and Senators, when it is possible to begin the substitution of silver subsidiary coins for fractional currency. The price of gold is now such that the small silver coins are really of a less value than greenbacks. Dr. Linderman thinks that, considering all the influences which serve to keep coin in circulation, gold would have to rise to 118 or 120 before there would be any danger of the withdrawal of silver coins for manufactures or merchandise. This is especially true of the smaller coins, such as the ten and twenty-five cent pieces. Treasurer New also expresses himself as favorable to the withdrawal of fractional currency, and thinks the work can now be begun with entire safety. The ten-cent and twenty-five cent notes will possibly be first withdrawn, since, as before stated, the coins of that value will more certainly remain in circulation. There is some objection now raised to the issue of silver because of its value being less than currency; but the practical suggestion seems to be to put out the silver coins gradually, and people who prefer the ten-cent scrip because it is worth two mills more than a silver ten-cent piece—when compared with the gold standard—will have the opportunity of choice, and they would even be permitted to bring out their old stockings full of silver and exchange the contents for fractional currency before it should disappear forever from circulation among the people.

Transfusion of Blood.

The Buffalo *Commercial* thus describes an interesting experiment which was tried at the medical college in that city, one day last week: "The 'subjects' were two dogs —one considerably larger than the other—which were placed under the influence of ether until both animals were utterly unconscious. An artery in the neck of the larger dog was opened. In this a tube was inserted, and the stop-cock of the tube turned off, thus preventing any blood from escaping until the proper time came. The small dog was then placed upon the table, the carotid artery opened, and the animal allowed to bleed to death. When the blood had ceased to run it was announced that the dog was absolutely dead. Artificial respiration was applied, and then the tube in the neck of the large canine was inserted in that of his bloodless brother, the Professor meanwhile working upon the chest after the manner used in restoring a drowning person. As soon as the stop-cock in the tube was turned the blood from the dog commenced flowing into the empty veins of the other, and in a very few minutes the creature was breathing again as naturally as ever. The students applauded loudly and the transfusion was complete. Neither of the dogs, we are assured, felt a particle of pain during the operation."

A Suggestion to the Nervous.

Robust people who have, all their lives, eaten, digested and slept well, can scarcely be expected to appreciate the blessing of strong nerves as well as those who, having undergone all the misery entailed by weak ones have eventually regained their nerve power. In order to experience the unmeasurable relief of a change from an enfeebled and unrestful to a vigorous and tranquil condition of the nervous system, the nervous invalid should try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the bracing and soothing influence of that benign tonic and nervine, appetite returns, digestion becomes complete and painless, and sleep revisits weary eyes. The causes of nervous weakness are to be found in imperfect digestion and assimilation, and the feeble performance of the liver which functions naturally therefrom. The Bitters remove these causes, as well as the nervous symptoms which they produce.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 o'clock a. m. and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on the 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. KEIPER, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents
JOHN H. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Kimball, Robert Hamilton, Henry P. Hahn, G. Foulkrod, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of Hart, Caughey & Co., to D. T. Watson. In Common Pleas, No. 1, No. 157 March Term, 1875.

And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, assignee of the firm of Hart, Caughey & Co., and William K. Hart and C. P. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is ordered to be filed and confirmed nisi, and a citation is awarded to issue directed to the sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., as prayed for in said account, and the same is requested to make immediate payment, and those parties having claims against the said estate will appear and attend the audit and allowance of said account on Monday, March 6, A. D. 1876, exceptions to be filed thereto, the day and date fixed for confirmed absolute.

By the Court,
Attest: B. F. JONES,
Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of Sewickley borough, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present the same for settlement to

JULIUS DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., JANUARY 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

50,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams,
85,000 lbs. " 10 " " " " " "
160,000 lbs. " 8 " " " " " "
200,000 lbs. " 2½ inch by 2½ inch to 2½-inch by 3½-inch.
86,000 lbs. " Round Iron from ⅝-inch to 2½-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. " Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength indicated by the published charts of the manufacturer.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron; to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a tensile strain of 25,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, cold.

Bids for any other than the high grade of iron required will not be considered.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha river, West Va., near Brownsburg, will be received until noon of MARCH 6, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter, in this office. Specifications and any desired information can be had on application at b office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 82 west Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a pair of locks and movable dams at Mason's Lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 8¾ miles below Morgantown.

Approximate amounts of masonry 5,900 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Plans already quarried.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or Resident Engineer at Morgantown. Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."

WM. F. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
February 12, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876 (either separately or combined), for the Grading, Masonry and Equipment of its line of road between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Materials.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.

NOTICE TO JOB PRINTERS.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Municipal Hall, until the 25TH INST., for the printing and Binding of the Annual Report of the Board for 1875. Paper of a weight to be specified, and 1,500 to 2,000 copies will be required. The "copy" for the Pamphlet may be examined at the Office of the Board, where all information will be furnished.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON,

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in quarto form, and has a size of 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no out ide inducements to secure support. Its references are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medicine* and other unworthy advertisements—also, tobacco discussions. Its effort is apparently to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are generally furnished, freely and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday school men to all parts of the country to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

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Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Editor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

DRY GOOD

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, 1876.

The counter business at the banks to-day has been very active, owing to the fact that yesterday was a legal holiday, and the accumulation of business has made matters lively in checking and depositing. Money is abundant on good paper and on collaterals, yet the banks are exercising great caution in their loans. The uncertainty as to the standing of many names is merely considered good, and the demoralizing influence of the bankrupt and usury laws has a depressing effect upon all orders, and the law of 1875 in reference to resumption, acts as a menace to all enterprise.

The general sentiment of business people and the general public seems to be settling down to the belief that the bill fixes a definite time for the resumption of specie payments should be repealed. But does not follow from this that they are becoming satisfied with the operation of a paper circulating medium. On the contrary, they have had time since 1873 to think over the merits of the "best currency we have ever had," and are becoming daily more and more convinced that a legible and definite standard of value is desiderata. The specie dollar may be limited in number colors by the inflations, but we are confident that its superiority over no dollar at all must become, day by day, clearer to every sober mind. They are willing, however, to postpone the date of resumption to the most fitting season, and as they have hitherto been patient, to exercise yet a little longer the virtue of patience.

By our telegraphic reports from Philadelphia it will be seen that Pennsylvania stock has moved up to 58¾. There are many parties who think that the rapid advance which this investment has made during the past two weeks is due to speculation alone, and that consequently a reaction may be expected as soon as the fever abates. Of course the market will vary according to the degree of excitement and the lack of it which may exist at any given time; but on reflection sixty will not appear an unreasonable figure for Pennsylvania Railroad shares, judged by criterions furnished in the New York market. The New York Central and Hudson River railroad, for instance, which holds the same rank there that the Pennsylvania does here, is an eight per cent. stock, and quoted at 116¾. The amount of stock of the former is about $38,000,000, whilst of the latter there is only about $70,000,000; but, laying aside this difference, so largely in favor of our road, the latter should be honestly worth 58¾, to be rated in proportion with the New York Central, and, adding the difference referred to, it is worth still more. It will be remembered what the investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad thought of the intrinsic value of these shares in a merely investment view, and if their judgment was not greatly at fault they are bound to reach much higher figures than 58.

The following is the financial measure submitted to the Congressional Currency committee by Mr. Bright, of Tennessee:

First. To repeal so much of the Resumption act of 1875 as fixes the 1st of January, 1879, as the time for redeeming in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding.

As we have frequently expressed an opinion favorable to this portion of the act, no further comment is now necessary.

Second. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury forthwith to begin the redemption of fractional currency of denominations of twenty-five cents and under, by destroying such currency and issuing in its place silver coinage, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, in sums not exceeding $5,000.

Third. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue, on the credit of the United States, $1,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States of such denominations as he may fix, not less than $20 each, with coupons attached for the interest, payable semi-annually in coin. The notes themselves are also to be payable in coin, one-fifth July 1, 1881, and like amount annually thereafter until the whole sum is paid. These notes are to be receivable in payment of all taxes, excises and duties due the United States, except on imports, and of all claims against the United States, except for interest on the bonds thereof, and they may be held by the national banks as a part of their reserve, with like effect as legal tender notes are now held, and they shall be a legal tender for all debts due by one national bank to another also for the redemption of notes of national banks and in payment of all deposits in any of said national banks of this date. The notes, however, are only to be issued in exchange for a like amount of United States legal tender notes, which, when received, shall be canceled and never reissued.

The clause allowing the banks to hold interest-bearing obligations of the Government as part of their reserve will meet with a hearty response from all bankers carrying on business under the national law, for while the new notes are not as advantageous as the old compound interest notes, yet the rate of interest is so near that which the banks now get on their reserve balances in New York that they would prefer to keep a greater amount of reserve in their vaults than they now do.

Fourth. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold and retain in the Treasury until fifty per cent. of the semi-annual installments of interest in coin, payable to the national banks as the same matures on the bonds deposited by said banks as security for circulation for the period of ten years from July 1, 1876, and the said gold shall be held as a part of the reserve of the said national banks respectively, and applied to the redemption of the notes on and after July 1, 1881.

The section, although probably not so intent, is unmitigated inflation of the greenback currency, and its passage would retard rather than accelerate resumption, for by holding fifty per cent. of the coin due for interest on their bonds in the shape of reserve, would expell from the vaults of the banks just that amount of legal tenders now necessarily in use as a part of general circulation. The whole bill seems to aim at resumption through the banks and not through the Government, when in truth the banks will be able to take care of themselves as soon as the Treasury is able to redeem its notes in coin.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	3:00
February 23, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	125⅛	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
5-20's, 1865	118	117⅞	....	117⅞	....
5-20's, 1865, new	....	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	122⅞	122⅝	....	122⅝	....
5-20's, 1867	122⅞	122⅝	....	122⅝	....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123⅛	....	123⅛	....
10-40's	118⅛	118⅛	....	118⅛	....
10-40's, coupons	121¼	121¼	....	121¼	....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	....	128½	....
New 5 per cents	118⅝	118⅝	....	118⅝	....
Pacific Union Tel	73½	73¾	73¾	73¾	73½
Pacific Mail	30⅝	30¾	....	31¼	31¼
Panama	130	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	115	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	74½	....	....	....	....
New York Central	115⅝	115⅞	....	115	115⅛
Erie	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Michigan Central	60¼	60½	59¾	59¾	59¾
Michigan Southern	63⅞	64¼	64	64	63⅞
Illinois Central	100⅜	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	43⅜	42⅞	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred	....	84¼	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
St. Paul common	43¾	43⅜	43	43	42¾
Do. preferred	79	....	78⅜	78⅜	78¼
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	5
Fort Wayne	101⅝	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Union Pacific	68¾	....	....	....	....
Harlem	143	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jos	....	19⅛	....	....	18⅞
Atlantic & Pac. Tel., pr. f.	....	....	....	....	9¾
Iron Mountain	....	24⅞	....	....	24⅞
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	7
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	....	....	....	....	125
South Carolina, Ap	....	....	....	....	12½
South Carolina, Jn	....	....	....	....	....
Wash'n D. C. 6's	....	....	....	....	102½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	58	58¼	....
Reading	51¾	51⅞	....
United Co.'s of N. J	141	145	....
Oil Creek	31¾	31⅞	....
Lehigh Valley	63	....	....
Allegheny Valley	99	100	....
Central Transportation	49¼	50	....
Empire Transportation	52	....	....
P., C. & St. L., m. b	....	88	....
Union Pacific bonds	....	....	104½

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Money 3@6 per cent., closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $820,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $88,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling easier at 485½@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 114⅝. Carrying rates 1@5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds fairly active. The general list was steady, but in some cases prices were lower. State securities quiet. Stocks, with the exception of Erie, which was steady, were heavier and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. The largest decline was in Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, New York Central and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The market closed active but weak. Transactions 185,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 54,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 7,000 Rock Island, 21,000 New York Central, 42,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Do. preferred	90¼
Pacific Mail	31¾	Chicago & Alton	100½
Adams Express	109	Do. preferred	108
Wells-Fargo Ex	88	Terre Haute	5¾
American Ex	64½	Do. preferred	22
U. S. Express	75¼	Fort Wayne	125
New York Central	114¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	17¾	Erie pref.	31
Do. preferred	32	Indiana Central	5
Hudson	146	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Do. preferred	134	Atlantic & P. Tel	9¾
Mich. Central	59¾	Delaware & Lack	119¾
Lake Shore	64¾	Union Pacific stock	68¾
Northwestern	42¾	Central Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	82¾	Union Pac. bonds	103½
N. J. Central	105⅝	Do. land grants	102¾
Rock Island	107⅞	Mariposa	8¾
St. Paul	42¾	Do. preferred	80¾
Do. preferred	78¼	Panama	130
Toledo & Wabash	5	Missouri Pacific	12½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	117⅞	10-40's registered	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	118⅝
5-20's, 1867	122⅝	Currency 6's	127¾
5-20's, 1868	123⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45¾	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	34	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	36¼		

LONDON, February 23, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent., being ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols at 94⅛. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 66 francs 31 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Gold 114¾. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 551¾@555.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876.

Trade at a g neral thing is moving along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of mention. As soon as the country roads dry up so as to become passable we may safely count on a large increase in trade. Our merchants have made the most extensive preparations to meet the wants of the spring trade. Our rivers are falling. There is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. Flour is coming in more freely. The supply may be considered equal to the demand; the principal demand was for the better grades. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues, holders of round lots being well pleased with the situation. The stock, however, in first hands is not a large one. Grain—There was only a moderate demand for most descriptions, if we except wheat, for which good parcels find ready purchasers at fair prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	Same week.	Total
Flour, bbls	8,051	12,018	20,172
Apples, bbls	943	1,023	1,966
Cheese, bxs	157	170	327
Corn, bus	10,500	7,641	18,141
Wheat, bus	14,000	8,050	22,075
Barley, bus	5,746	17,151	22,897
Rye, bus	2,040	4,575	6,615
Oats, bus	22,000	15,268	37,268
Butter, pkgs	762	570	1,332
Bacon, pcs	23,395	6,350	29,745
Bacon, lbs	112	365	477
Potatoes, bus	3,666	6,338	14,943
Hay, bales	2,814	2,529	5,343

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market could not be called an active one, still for certain descriptions there was a fair local demand. Corn is not coming in so freely. The receipts for the week show a falling off of 2,859 bushels. Wheat—The week's falling off amounts to 5,943 bushels. Barley—The receipts were the largest we have experienced for a long time, exceeding the previous week 11,405 bushels. The total receipts exceed the previous week 2,163 bushels. Oats—The falling off in receipts was large, reaching in the aggregate 6,332 bushels. The total falls in the receipts for the week amounts to 8,682 bushels. The rates current for the various kinds are as follows: Wheat—Michigan white $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 39@1 36, being scarce and in demand; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and unsettled at $1 30@1 32; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with moderate receipts at former rates. Rye quiet and scarce, shelled at 45@47c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 60@62c. Oats were steady at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@44c. Barley—Not much doing: Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 21; common to prime $1 00@1 10; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Buckwheat—Is quoted at 80@85c per bushel. Jobb.ng sales were made at the usual advance

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, presenting nothing very new or important. The receipts during the week have increased, exceeding the previous week 4,004 barrels. So far, however, as prices are concerned we have no material change to record. The stock on the market is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. As we have before noted the large family was for favorite brands. The rates current are as follows: Mill flour No. 1 white wheat $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do $6 75@7 00; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of family flour $7 50@7 75; fancy white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@6 50. Graham $5 75@6 00; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $1 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; buckwheat $2 50 ₱ bbl. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@3c ₱ ₱.

HAY—The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers. Prices are weak but no lower. The week's receipts show a falling off of 275 bales. The rates are: For upland prairie $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; timothy $16 00@18 00, as per quality and condition, and the demand is from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—With increasing receipts the market has become dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and middlings $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00, prices in all instances being governed by the quality.

Country Produce.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts during the week have increased very materially with sales at 70@75c ₱ gallon for choice. Inferior lots are disposed of at various prices.

APPLES—The advance in prices we have before noticed has increased the receipts very materially, showing an excess over the week's sales of 840 barrels. The sales at previous prices have been fully maintained. The stock on hand is larger than many persons suppose. We quote nominally for choice lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and mixed lots sold at $3 00@3 75.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off. Prices are a shade lower. We quote small white at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 85@1 90 per bushel: in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUTTER—The market since our last issue has undergone no material change. For choice lots of family trade there is a good inquiry, and fair prices were obtained for common grades. The supply being largely in excess of the demand, holders were anxious to realize. The week's receipts were 570 packages, against 762 packages for the week previous. All things considered, the tone of the market is not so strong as it was a few days since. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy or gilt-edged 31@32c; common grades were dull and uncertain, having no buyers.

CIDER—The receipts have been light. The market was firmer and we quote quotable at change. We quote nominally at ₱ 00@27 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS—We have before noticed continues. The stock in first hands is not a large one, while the receipts continues light. Holders of choice lots are holding firmly at the following prices. New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@15c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarters 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@22c. Blackberries 9c. Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 22@23c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The cold weather has in a measure interfered with the receipts. Prices are firm and holders generally asking an advance. We quote nominally 16@17c. The weather has a good deal to do with prices.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel.

HOPS—New domestic hops is steady at 25@35c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

HORS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@20c ₱ ₱, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MUSK MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following: Pea nuts are in favor; request at former prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts supressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, the supplies largely in excess of the demand. Holders, at least a good many of them, would like to unload. Prices ruling at present are the lowest we have had for a long time. We quote from first hands at 30@35c per bushel; from store the usual advance is obtained.

POULTRY—The weather being favorable for handling, the market was firmer. The offerings for the week have been light which fact has strengthened the confidence of holders. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c per ₱; live chickens 11@12c; live chickens by the coop $6 00@6 25 ₱ doz.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@10c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@9c ₱ ₱.

ALES—In good supply. We quote city brands at 90 @95c per gallon in trade and $1 00 to the country; XX ale $1 00; India ale $11 00; half-barrel in proportion.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one. We quote clover seed at $9 00@9 25; timothy $2 25@2 85 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings continue very light; we hear of an occasional sale at 9@9½c per ₱.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 24 at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Pots, common, 3@3½c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitre 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 3@3½c ₱ ₱.

Provisions.

The firmness we have noted for some days past has been maintained with a further advance established of ¼c per ₱ in lard and bacon. Shoulders—The tendency is to higher figures. The sales up to this evening were:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in ½ bbls., ₱ ₱	14¼
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	10¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ₱ ₱	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	14½	Lard, Refined in 3 ₱ caddies, ₱ ₱	16¼
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	15	Lard, Refined in 5 ₱ caddies, ₱ ₱	16¼
Beef Tongues,	17	Lard, Refined in 3 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	17¼
Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.	$ 6 50	Lard, Refined in 5 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	17
Bacon Shoulder, ₱ ₱	10	Lard, Refined in 6 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	16½
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13	Ham Sausage, ₱ ₱	9
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13¾	Lard Oil, Extra	90
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	23 00	Lard Oil, Minnesota ₱ gal	67
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl., ₱ bbl	23 00	Winter Strained, ₱ gal	67
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl., ₱ bbl	23 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₱ gal	13
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ ₱	13¾	Cheese, Prime New York	14
		Goshen, ₱ ₱	14
		Pigs' Feet, large, ₱ doz	2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bls	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 10

Groceries.

The demand is slowly improving but there is ample room. The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱. ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱. ₱.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C	10 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java	32 c	Powdered	11¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Granulated	11 c
Rio, in papers	25½c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Fully do	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45@81 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	45@81 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@? 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40@? 80	Str'y ch. N. O.	@33c

Oolong	25@? 80	Prime	@30
Fancy	1 00	Good	30@
Souchong	35@? 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@5c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Car'la	7¼@8 c	Alspice	17 c
Patna	8 @8 c	Pepper	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	@1 25
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Sodas.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, P. Dock	@4 25
Bi-carb in 10 ₱ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7 c	Bashbrit's hand, ₱ bx	6 75
Candles.		St. Patrick do	6 75
Star, full weight	17½c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ ₱	9 @10
Stearine	13¼c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun rolls	50@55c	Smoking—Granulated	59@75c
Black Navy	50@55c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Twist	55@65c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	60@75c	wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cav	65@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	55@65c	Ohio seed wrap	18@25c
Virginia Twis	55@65c	Ohio seed filler	3@12c
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	60@75c	wrapper	@90c
Flounders	60@75c	Conn. filler	12@16c
Bright pounds	65@75c	Havana wrap'r	125@250
Black Quarters	55@65c	Havana filler	35@$1 25
Rough & Ready	55@65c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Penn'a. seed	@15c ₱ ₱
Fine Cut	55@90c	Connecticut	@12c ₱ ₱
Cut and Dry	35@42c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	60@85c		

Petroleum.

February 23.—The market opened this morning with a very strong undertone at $1 97½ for Conduit, Union and United. It became quite active soon after opening and promptly advanced to $2 00. This sudden rise had the effect of bringing out some pretty large offers to sell, under which a temporary decline took place to about the opening figure. At this figure the market continued steady until in the afternoon when it again advanced to the following:

Union and Conduit $2 01¼ bid; Union $2 00. Upon the second advance there was manifested less disposition to sell than in the morning. Altogether the condition points to a more advancing market this week. Shipment oil was quite active. Some sales were reported as high as $2 20 at Oil City, but the average sales were at about $2 15.

Sales and resales 30,000 barrels.

EASTERN—Market dull and prices altogether nominal at 104@105c. At New York prices are without change; held at 135@c and in Philadelphia and Baltimore prices are weak but no lower; standard white held at 134c.

OIL RANGES—Dull; prices weak and uncertain; city $1 15@1 20; country $1 05

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 22—The *Courier* says: The transactions were moderate and the trade showed but little life until closing hours, when it was very firm; United could not be had, asked and at $1 95 net seller the interim being principally at $1 95 to seller. Conduit and Union closed Bid or above United; outside lines $1 87½. Upper road $2 10 asked and shipment at 67½ @? 10. Total sales 39,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, February 23, closing 21.—The market is without alteration. Crude in bulk from all sources. Sales of 5,000 barrels refined in Baltimore at 135c; crude in bulk is quoted at 8c; 1c in shipping order; refined in cases 18½@21c; naptha 9¼@10c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½c; at Philadelphia 13½c.

OIL CITY, February 23.—Market quiet, but excited and advanced to $1 98¾; that is now bid for United at wells; immediate shipment $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Market dull; standard white 13¾c; crude 8¼c; cases 12c. No sales. No inquiry for futures.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market firm and advancing.

ROUSSEVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet; no business to establish quotations.

TIDIOUTE, February 23.—Market quiet at $2 10@2 12¼.

PARKERSB., February 22.—Market opens steady and firm at $1 97¼ freely bid for United; $2 00 asked; supplyment quality $2 15.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 27.—Petroleum firmer; crude 8@8½c; refined 14c; casses 18¼@21c; naptha nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Petroleum steady; crude in bulk 10½c; refined 13¾c.

LONDON, February 23.—Refined petroleum 25¢@26d.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 16½c; prime white State test 15½c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

February 22, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W T Bond	Joseph F Bental	80
N W Stevenson	H C Valentine	461
W T Bond	Model Oil Co	493
Total		1,234

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

February 22, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co	316
Brilliant O W	Warden, F & Co	316
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	712
Total		1,738

REFINED OIL SHIPPED BAST BY A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 23, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	242
H S A Stewart	Warden, F & Co, Phila	160
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	316
W P Logan & Co.	Jona S Davis, Phila	150
Total		868

General Merchandise.

LITERARY—The market containes an abundant supply. Prices for some time past have ruled low. The present rates are as follows:

Flooring, No. 1 per M	$25 00
Flooring, No. 2	21 00
Best No. 1 clear shingles	3 50
Molded weatherboard per M	26 00
Common surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	15 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Moldings ½c per inch square per running foot.

Inside shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.

Window frames and sash from $2 50 to $3 50 per window.

Four panned doors from $2 50 to $3 50 each.

WINDOW GLASS.

The following is a new list that has just been issued by our manufacturers. As will be observed, the prices are materially lower than the old one, and ought to increase our glass trade very largely. Discounts have also been reduced accordingly. We now quote at 60c and 10c off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF 100 FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

20 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 1 75	$ 2 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	2 25	2 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50
10 by 13 to 11 by 14	4 75	5 25
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25
12 by 18 to 14 by 18	5 00	5 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22	6 00	7 00
15 by 24 to 20 by 30	7 00	12 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	7 00	11 25
20 by 24 to 24 by 36	7 00	14 00
26 by 26 to 26 by 44	9 00	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		17 50
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		20 00
34 by 58 to 33 by 60		22 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		25 00

All sizes over 16 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged as 84 united inches bracket.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand is light. Prices are as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	14½c
¼ inch diameter and upward	15½c
5 and 5-16 inch diameter	15c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½c
Hay, stave and fother twine	15½c
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid	14½c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16½c
Sand pump rope	13½c
SISAL ROPE.	
¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
¼ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12½c
MANILLA BINDER TWINE.	
¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾c
¼ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Tarred lath twine	11½c

Groceries.

The following are the current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears	$3 60	2 ₱ blackberries	@2 50
2 ₱ common pears	2 60	2 ₱ blueberries	@2 00
2 ₱ pine apple	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries	2 75
2 ₱ quinces	3 00	2 ₱ red cherries	2 60
2 ₱ raspberries	2 50	2 ₱ gooseberries	1 50
2 ₱ strawberries	2 00	2 ₱ green gages	3 00
2 ₱ Lima beans	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums	3 00
2 ₱ string beans	2 50	2 ₱ damson plums	2 50
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ₱ peaches	1 75
2 ₱ peas	2 25	2 ₱ pie peaches	1 50
2 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without change. We quote:

Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c. Malaga, ———. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, in shell 30c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Grenoble 15c. Smyrna figs in boxes 16@18c; do in mats 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the present rates:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$7 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	5 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 70
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 95
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen (patented)	1 70
I. X. L. washboards ₱ dozen	2 25
Iron City washboards ₱ dozen	2 00

Brooms—The following are the current rates of Union brooms:

Patent screw ferule carpet	$ 4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 25
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 75
No. 2 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 75

CITY MATTERS.

Ten eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.286	10	58	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.338	12	61	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.395	12	82	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer..30 338 Highest thermon....49
Mean thermon.... 16 5 Lowest thermon.....

The Duty on Coal.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Let all the coal men, and others interested, hurry forward their petitions to Congress against the repeal of the duty on foreign coal. Send petitions to Hon. A. G. Cochran, Washington, D. C. C.

Chronometer or Time Locks.

Quite a contest is going on in our city between agents representing Chronometer locks. Since the remarkable Northampton Bank robbery, combination locks are looked upon as being of very little security, and our leading bankers are now satisfied that the Time lock is the only kind upon which they can rely. Now the question comes up, who makes the best? Although there are several Time or Chronometer locks made, the contest at present in this city seems to be narrowed down to two locks. One, called the Yale, manufactured at Stamford, Connecticut, represented by a Mr. Keating, and the other, called Sargent's, manufactured by Sargent & Greenleaf, at Rochester, New York, represented by Mr. E. W. Neff, who is stopping at the Monongahela House.

Yesterdays Fire

The fire at half past two o'clock yesterday morning broke out in the one story frame house of John Sullivan situated on Scott street, Twenty-first ward, and soon communicated with the two adjoining houses, a one story frame owned and occupied by Sidney Tilley, the other a two story frame occupied by James Kinney, destroying the three, with their contents. There is no insurance on any of them. The fire is supposed to have originated from coals falling from the grate to the floor in the house of Sullivan.

The alarm from box 134 early last evening was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney.

On the Other Side.

Rev. S. G. McFarland writes to the *Banner* as follows: "The long voyage is at last completed, and we have reached our journey's end. On Tuesday morning, October 19th—just two months from the day we left Pittsburgh—we landed in Bangkok safe, well and thankful. In these sixty days traveling, we have traversed one-half the circumference of the globe; or, according to the ship's reckoning, ten thousand eight hundred and twenty miles. There is exactly twelve hours difference of time between Pittsburgh and Bangkok. When it is twelve o'clock noon with you it is twelve o'clock midnight with us. When you are taking your breakfast as seen in the morning we are taking our tea at seven in the evening. We are then directly on the opposite side of the world from our starting point, and about as far away from home as it is possible for us to get in this world."

The Chance of the Season.

The present cold weather is faithful to its duty is the crystalization of one of nature's greatest blessings, water, and nowhere is the product found to be more healthful and delicious for use in the hot summer season which we experience in this city than that which comes from Lake Chautauqua. The ice on this lake is now about seven inches thick, of excellent quality and is being rapidly gathered in, some to be housed and larger quantities for shipment East and West. Persons in this city desiring to get a supply of Lake Chautauqua ice should see to it at once, as the opportunity may not be offered again this season for ice of the quality and possibly the quantity, which can now be obtained. Information relation to the cost of it at the lake, and cost for transportion, can be obtained by calling upon the Consignment Agent at the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, corner Eleventh and Pike streets.

The Late Robberies.

On Tuesday next a hearing will be had before the Mayor in the case of William Henry and John Milally, boys, who were arrested for entering the saloon of August Brockman, Fifth avenue. Meantime the detectives have good reason to suspect that the same parties were engaged in other recent robberies. Among the articles stolen from the house No. 10 Center avenue, a week or so ago, was a silver quarter-dollar with a hole punched in the head of figure of the Goddess of Liberty. A silver piece of exactly that description was found on Henry's person. Among the money stolen from the house of Councilman John A. Fox several nights ago was some scrip of the first issue of the government—one of the denomination of five cents and the other fifty cents—something rarely to be found now, especially when, as in the case of the missing scrip of Mr. Fox's, the paper was very fresh and had been but very little used. Scrip of exactly this description was found in the possession of Henry and Milally.

The Relief of the Needy.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a communication from this city, giving an outline of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor," and also an editorial commending the system for adoption in that city. The editor closes by saying: "We have frequently discussed this subject; have frequently pointed out the alarmingly rapid growth of mendicancy as the result of the system pursued, and have frequently presented the general features of a plan by which professional begging can be broken up without doing injury to the claims which those who are really poor and in suffering always have upon their more fortunate brethren for aid. We revert to the matter again to-day, because we are able to present with our text a little practical comment in the shape of an account of how the plan we have proposed actually works. In a late letter from a Pittsburgh correspondent will be found outlined the organization and described the method of working of a most wholesome association in that city for the relief of the poor—an association which seems to cover the ground in the most effective manner, and which is in its essential features the same that we have so often suggested for adoption in Philadelphia. We hope and believe that the account which our Pittsburgh correspondent gives of the beneficial result to all parties secured by the establishment of this excellent organization will tend to hasten a similar foundation in our own city, where system in almsgiving is so sauly needed."

MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.

The Tolls to be Charged Under the Proposed Supplement.

The supplement to the charter of the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company, recently read in the House, provides that, from and after the passage of the act, the company shall not charge higher rates of toll than the amounts specified, in connection with the articles named, as follows:

For each 1,000 bushels coal and nut coal —Lock No. 1, $1; No. 2, 50 cents; No. 3, 25 cents; No. 4, 25 cents; No. 5, 20 cents; No. 6, 20 cents. For slack coal, one-half of these rates.

For coke, per each 1,000 bushels—No. 1, 50 cents; No. 2, 25 cents, and each additional lock 20 cents—no toll on the vessel or package containing the load.

On steamboats, keelboats, flats and flatboats, and coal boats, empty, fifty cents for each lock; passengers lockage five cents for each lock below Brownsville, and ten cents for each additional lock above Brownsville. On all freights for each one thousand pounds, per lock, below Brownsville, five cents; above Brownsville ten cents per lock; through from Geneva to Geneva, thirty-six cents; whisky three cents per lock per barrel below Brownsville, and four cents per barrel through each additional lock above Brownsville; rubble and limestone, per perch, three cents per lock; dimension stone, per perch, six cents per lock; iron ore, per ton, eight cents per lock; pig iron, per ton, ascending and descending, eight cents per lock; fire wood, per cord, below Brownsville six cents per lock, and above Brownsville ten cents per lock; bark, per cord, nine cents per lock; post rails, per one hundred, counted, six cents per lock; brick, common, per one hundred, one cent per lock; staves and headings for hogsheads, per one hundred, one cent per lock; staves and headings for barrels, per one hundred, one cent per lock; hoop poles, per hundred, one cent per lock; timber in rafts, per one hundred cubic feet, five cents per lock; timber, frame and car stems, per one hundred lineal feet, nine cents per lock; timber, sawed, per one hundred cubic feet, nine cents per lock; board, scantling and all other sawed lumber, per one thousand feet, seven cents per lock below Brownsville, and ten cents through each additional lock above Brownsville; board worked flooring, and clear, per one thousand feet, nine cents per lock below Brownsville, and ten cents through each additional lock. And it shall not be lawful for the said Monongahela Slackwater and Navigation Company to charge higher rates of toll on articles not herein specified, and enumerated in the schedule of prices adopted on the 20th day of August, 1866, whether the shipment be up or down the river from the points designated.

PEOPLE are in no hurry about renting houses this season. They are waiting for a reduction in rentals, and they are not waiting in vain.

NITRO-GLYCERINE HORROR.

Frightful Explosion Near St. Petersburg, Pa.

A Man Torn to Fragments and Portions of His Body Lodged in the Trees—Two Horses Killed, &c., &c.

A dispatch received last evening from St. Petersburg, Clarion county, a short distance from Parker City, gives the following account of a horrible occurrence:

A catastrophe that has long been feared by the people of St. Petersburg occurred this evening about six o'clock. The nitro-glycerine magazine of the Roberts Torpedo Company, situated in a hollow a short distance northwest of the town, exploded with terrific force, shattering the windows, rocking the buildings and spreading consternation on every hand. No conjectures were necessary as to the nature of the sudden disturbance. Everyone seemed to instantly comprehend what had happened, and hundreds rushed to the scene of the disaster. As nearly as can be ascertained the facts are as follows: James Barnum, an old employee of the Torpedo Company, it is supposed was engaged in placing some cans containing about one hundred and twenty pounds of glycerine in the magazine, when it exploded. Barnum had just brought the explosive in from Edenburg.

The crowds that rushed to the spot were appalled by the sight that met their view. The unfortunate Barnum was torn to fragments, portions of his body being lodged in the trees near at hand. Upon a log about twenty feet from where the magazine stood lay a piece of his left arm and shoulder, together with the heart and some of the ribs, while equally distant in another direction were found the lower half of the spinal column and a portion of the trunk. One of the horses driven by Barnum was instantly killed and the other so badly injured that it had to shot.

Barnum leaves a wife and two children. A companion who had come in from Edenburg with Barnum left him only a few minutes before the explosion.

There is another magazine about a quarter of a mile from the one that blew up, but owing to an intervening hill it was not destroyed.

THAT POOR HOUSE BABY.

A Hearing of the Case of Superintendent Crane—The Defendant Discharged on the Ground of Insufficiency of Evidence.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Crane, charged, on oath of Adam Taylor, with the paternity of the child recently given birth to by Mrs. Taylor, was heard yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. The defendant is Superintendent of the Insane Department in the Allegheny City Poor House. Mrs. Taylor, a demented woman, has been an inmate of the department of which Mr. Crane has charge for nearly two years, and in November last she gave birth to a child. Taylor stated at the time that he was not the father of the child, and the matter was investigated by a committee of the Board of Directors, who, after hearing testimony, presented a report to the effect that Taylor was mistaken. Taylor's next movement was the prosecution of Crane before Alderman Smith.

The time set for the hearing (three o'clock in the afternoon) found a large crowd at the office of the magistrate, including the entire Board of Directors, a number of city officials and many spectators. W. D. Moore, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Wm. Reardon, Esq., for the defense. We present the substance of the testimony:

Adam Taylor swore that he was not in the Home and did not see his wife during the year 1875, until some time in August, about three or four months prior to the birth of the child.

Dr. Smith, the physician at the Home, testified that the child bore a striking resemblance to Mr. Crane to impress him with the belief that the defendant was its father.

The prosecution brought forward an insane woman named Bertha Faller, an inmate of the Home, to testify, but the magistrate declined to administer the oath. He said he would hear her testimony however, which she gave. It was to the effect that one day, since the birth of the child, Mr. Crane entered Mrs. Faller's room and said he would put a rope around her neck if she did not tell who was the father of the child.

Witnesses were then called for the defense.

Mary V. Johnson testified that Adam Taylor visited his wife at the Home in February, 1875, he was in the habit of visiting room for some time, and no other person was present. Witness was positive this visit was made in cold weather, as Taylor was muffled up and wore a cap.

Mr. Robert McGonnigle was called for the purpose of proving the date of the permit upon which Taylor had visited his wife. He testified that he had kept no record of the matter and did not remember the date.

Daniel T. Johnston, late Steward of the Home, testified that the moral character of the defendant was above suspicion.

George W. Todd, engineer at the Home, testified that he had carried a duplicate key of the Insane Department, and that two male inmates of the Home had similar keys.

Other testimony showed that John McDonald, who was superintendent of the construction and repairs of the buildings, had a key to the Insane Department, but that he had lost it. This key, it was presumed, had been found by some one.

Dr. Shilleto was called to rebut Dr. Smith's statement concerning the resemblence of the child to Mr. Crane. He said it would be impossible to tell anything about the parentage of a child only four months past no distinguishing marks, hoegs, sheep and calves had been done there. To a pointed inquiry as to whether a cow had not been killed the day before, they were answered that W. Wesle, a butcher of Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, had killed a cow there on his own account. Richell displayed considible nervousness on the questioning, and said it would be well to have Wesle looked after. He admitted that Wesle had been there and said that Wesle had brought the hide and fat to town. The men went after Officers Delehanty and Stapleton, and on the information thus given the latter at once proceeded to arrest Ritchel and any other person who might be found there On making known their errand the officers met with resistance. Ritchel drew a butcher knife but it was knocked out of his hand and he was at once seized. Another man named Louis Uhrick was found there at work and he, too, was arrested and the two were brought to the Central Station about eight o'clock. The concurrances being related to Chief Hartzell, Detective Scott with Officer Delehanty again engaged in the case were sent after Wenzel Wesle of the Twelfth ward, but he was not at home.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Meantime, the Chief telegraphed to the captain at the East Liberty Station to have arrested John Wesle, a brother of Wenzel, and also a butcher, who resides in the East End. Within an hour afterwards information was received that an attempt had been made and that Officer John S. Stokely had been shot in the head by Wesle and that the latter had escaped. It appears that upon receipt of the Chief's dispatch, three officers, Stokely, Herron and another one started to carry out the order. They met Wesle on Penn avenue, and he at once resisted, and drawing a revolver, fired at Stokeley. The ball inflicted a wound upon the officer's head but the wound is reported not dangerous. Wesle escaped and at this writing has not been arrested.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Millidge R. Johnston, indicted for forging a United States registered bond for the sum of $1,000, was taken up. The alleged offense was committed four years ago, and the circumstances connected with the case are said to be as follows: The bond was given to J. R. Putnam, proprietor of a shirt store on Fifth avenue, and was placed in the Tradesmen's National Bank, as collateral security for an overdrawn account. When the bank came to sell the bond it was ascertained that it was a forgery, the Treasury Department showing that the bond had been sold to another party, and that it had been stolen from bank in New York, the name of the party to whom it had been issued erased, and Johnston's name inserted.

Various efforts were made to have him redeem the bond, but without success, and at length the United States authorities indicted him. He then disappeared and was not seen until about a year ago, when Officer Benson, of the Secret Service, captured him.

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GOOD POLICE WORK.

The Cow Stealing Uncovered—The Perpetrators Brought to Bay—Two Arrests Last Night—Difficulties Encountered—A Policeman Shot.

Our readers have been fully informed, from time to time, during the past six months, if constant thefts of cows from the rural districts of the East End and beyond. The belief has been expressed by the COMMERCIAL that these animals were "made away with" at some slaughter house for food, and that there were parties organized and engaged in this nefarious business. Developments made last night through the instrumentality of our police force, directed by Chief Hartzell, confirmed the belief, and movements partially completed at this writing give the hope that all engaged in it will be arrested and brought to punishment.

MONDAY NIGHT'S ROBBERY.

The latest robbery was that of Monday night, at Braddock's borough, when Mr. John Parker's cow was driven off. Tuesday morning a young man in the employ of Mr. Parker and three neighbors started on the trail of the cow, and at a crossing where there were tracks leading both toward the East Liberty Stock Yards, and also to four mile run, down the Monongahela, the party divided. The two who proceeded toward the latter point traced tracks of such an animal to a slaughter house of Henry Ritchel at the run named. Upon inquiry in the neighborhood they found two men who at seven o'clock in the morning had seen a cow, tied, answering the description, brought there. The men from Braddock's came to town yesterday and looking round the market and not finding the animal, visited the Mayor's office and informed Chief Hartzell of the facts. The Chief at once sent the men with information, to the officers on duty in the neighborhood of the slaughter house, with instructions to investigate and take any proper action. These officers are Michael Stapleton and Nicholas Delehanty. By this time the afternoon was far gone and the officers, who, since the last cow theft, had been watching for ten days without result, suggested that a descent be not made on the house unless with a search warrant until after night. The men from Braddocks, however, decided to visit the place alone and found the house locked.

THE ARRESTS.

Their rapping brought Ritchell to the door, and upon their inquiring as to the butchering, they were told that for nine months past no butchering except of hogs, sheep and calves had been done there. To a pointed inquiry as to whether a cow had not been killed the day before, they were answered that W. Wesle, a butcher of Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, had killed a cow there on his own account. Richell displayed considible nervousness on the questioning, and said it would be well to have Wesle looked after. He admitted that Wesle had been there and said that Wesle had brought the hide and fat to town. The men went after Officers Delehanty and Stapleton, and on the information thus given the latter at once proceeded to arrest Ritchel and any other person who might be found there On making known their errand the officers met with resistance. Ritchel drew a butcher knife but it was knocked out of his hand and he was at once seized. Another man named Louis Uhrick was found there at work and he, too, was arrested and the two were brought to the Central Station about eight o'clock. The concurrances being related to Chief Hartzell, Detective Scott with Officer Delehanty again engaged in the case were sent after Wenzel Wesle of the Twelfth ward, but he was not at home.

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Various efforts were made to have him redeem the bond, but without success, and at length the United States authorities indicted him. He then disappeared and was not seen until about a year ago, when Officer Benson, of the Secret Service, captured him.

The defendant says he obtained the bond from a traveling agent, and that he gave him some mining land out West in consideration for the same.

District Attorney Reed and his Assistant, Mr. Knox, appeared for the United States, and the defense was represented by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam was the first witness called, and testified to the facts relative to the transfer of the bond to him. He was followed by Mr. Thomas S. Miller, of the Treasury Department at Washington. His testimony was to show that the bond was never issued to the defendant, and the records show it was issued in the name of an entirely different person.

The defendant is a married man, and is said to have been for some time in Boston after leaving here, and some very interesting testimony will, it is expected, be developed before the close of the trial.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

A. A. Milligan and Leon Hershberg, partners as Milligan & Hershberg, liquor dealers of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper. The liabilities of the firm amount to about $11,000, and the assets about $3,000.

Thos. King, of Franklin, Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Rogers.

The Dollar Savings Bank, of Oil City, *et al.*, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Fisher Bros., of Oil City.

James Y. Siggins, Jr., of Oil Creek township, Venango county, filed a petition for adjudication and it was referred to Register Rogers.

William Halderman, of Oil City, filed a similar petition and like reference was made.

Joseph J. Holden *et al.* copartners as Citizens' Bank of Titusville, bankrupt. The petition of Frederick Bates, bankrupt, for a discharge, was presented and the usual order was made for a final hearing before Register Rogers, on the 21st prox.

Samuel F. Reed, bankrupt, Beaver county. An order was made for the sale of certain personal property at private sale.

Wm. L. Hawkins, bankrupt, Clinton county. As order for the discharge of the bankrupt was made.

The case of W. K. Gallagher, assignee, vs. Isaac Messmore, were continued by consent.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Aldine Company of New York vs. J. R. Foster, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $21 60.

James A. Hutchinson vs. M. McCullough, Jr., & Co., action to recover rent alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff for $158 15.

John W. Wree vs. Stephen England. In this case the jury was sworn and a verdict for plaintiff for $1,892 25, taken, the defendant not appearing.

Marker Brash vs. W. Ehlers; action for damages, it being alleged that defendant's horses frightened in the neighborhood of the Rush House, and sent the pole through a large window.

Henry Gimber vs. Louis Sheffer; action against defendant as garnishee of Conrad C. Smith. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hazard *et al.* vs. McElroy *et al.* (two); Chalfant vs. Harton; Fechter vs. Arzberger; Schmidt vs. Boeing; Lewis vs. Long; Weigle *et al.* vs. Moreford *et al.*; Liberty Improvement Bank vs. Miller; Same vs. Kell; Lake vs. Spang *et al.*; Cole vs. Peet *et al.*; Jones vs. Anderson: Wilson *et al.* vs. Kirk; Diamond vs. Diamond; Auerbach vs. Levey; Schaefarr vs. First German United Evangelical Congregation of Mt. Washington *et al.*

Common Pleas, No. 2—Full Bench.

This court is still engaged hearing cases in the argument list.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John R. Bingler, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of Martin Sieffert, deceased. Same.

Estate of Benedict Muller, deceased. Same.

Estate of Daniel P. Greenawalt, deceased. Same.

Estate of Fredericka Fenchi, deceased. Sale of real estate, heretofore confirmed nisi, now confirmed absolutely.

Anna Gallagher. Petition for order on Charles B. Henry, guardian, to pay over certain moneys in his hands. Order made to pay over the sum of $147 72.

A hearing was had in the matter of the application of the executor of Thomas W. Briggs, deceased, for sale of real estate. The same was conducted before Judge Ewing, at the request of Judge Hawkins, who was formerly counsel in the case.

ICE can be brought to this city from Lake Chautauqua at marvellously low rates.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN CHISLETT, Superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery, is improving in health at his present place of abode, San Antonia, Texas.

THE exhibition given by the pupils of the Washington school, Tuesday and last evenings were largely attended, and were successful in all other respects.

THOS. W. DAVIS, ESQ., and his estimable wife have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement by the loss of their little son, who died yesterday morning.

A MRS. CUNNINGHAM, residing on Webster avenue, was found dead in her bed Tuesday. She had been sick for some time, and her death was not unlooked for.

A LAMP exploded yesterday morning, in the hands of Mrs. Green, who lives on Stanton avenue, above Butler street, burning the lady badly on the face and hands.

ROBERT YOUNG, who died yesterday morning, was a brother to Jas. B. Young, of the Seventeenth ward, and W. W. Young, president of the Lawrenceville Savings bank.

THE stockholders of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday at Mt. Pleasant, a report of which will be found in our telegraphic columns.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society yesterday afternoon, Mr. Street, Superintendent, reported at length the satisfactory results of his visit to Washington City and Harrisburg.

WILLIAM EINER and family stopped in the city yesterday on their way from Mifflin county, to Iowa, where they intend to settle. They left in a loaded up wagon drawn by three horses. They have a stove in the vehicle, and eat and sleep there.

SAMUEL STEWART, who was shot last Friday night, at Geotge's tavern, in Baldwin township, by Stewart Ogden, is in a fair way to recover. Ogden is Stewart's nephew. The wounded man refused to prosecute, and there was no arrest made.

THERE were two small fires in Allegheny yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, one in a small tenement near the mill of Lewis, Oliver and Phillips, at Woods Run, and the other in the tool house of the railroad shop, in the same locality. No damage in either case.

THE musical and literary entertainment by the Altar boys of St. Paul's Cathedral, given at Emerald Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, was quite a success. The music furnished by the Cathedral Cornet Band was excellent, and the performances by the boys highly creditable.

THERE was an attempt to commit suicide Tuesday evening, in Schmidt's dry goods store, Bloomfield, by a poor man in destitute circumstance, with a wife and children depending on him for support. He procured a bottle of laudanum and tried to swallow the drug, but the druggist wrested it from him.

A YOUNG man named Forest Veech, residing at Buena Vista, was struck by a train on the Connellsville Railroad, near Ritter's station, on Saturday afternoon and received serious injuries. One of his legs was broken in two places and his skull was fractured. His physician has hopes of his recovery.

OFFICER STEPHEN FITZGERALD yesterday made information before the Mayor, charging George Feh with passing the "raised" ten dollar bill recently upon storekeepers in Temperanceville. The note alleged to have been passed was of the issue of the Fifth National Bank of this city. Upon a hearing the witnesses failed to identify Fehl as the party "shoving" the paper, and he was discharged.

A RAID was made on room No. 3, of Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening, where it was understood the little game of faro was played. The police arrested the alleged proprietor, Adam Weigand, and H. Miller, who happened to be enjoying the game. The "chips," "deal boxes" and other appurtenances were captured. Detective O'Mara made an information before Mayor charging Weigand with keeping a gambling house, and after a hearing he was required to give bail for court. The others were discharged on payment of fines of five dollars and costs.

Allegheny Thieving.

The house of V. Door, on Butcher's Run, Allegheny, was entered last Friday night and robbed of a quantity of clothing and cutlery and a watch. Mr. Door had reason to believe that John Cummings was the thief, and learning that John was in Rochester, he proceeded thither and made an information against him for larceny. Officers Reno and Robson, of the latter city, arrested Cummings and brought him to Allegheny last evening, where they delivered him to the Chief of Police, who had him locked up.

George Bardwell had his watch stolen from his pocket, on Tuesday night, while listening to the auctioneer sell watches at Moore's jewelry store, No. 149 Federal street.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, from the daily confidence of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been cured for their ailments by my advice, and out being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost make up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, for be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have, they say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more scientific mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when there is need to dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady reader, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating cathartic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, and such as my medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my favorite prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Languid, drowsy sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your very system, that wearisome elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this matchless cordial. All painful periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the specific cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1 50. My favorite prescription is sold by druggists. TTHS&W

An Opportunity

That we doubt not will be taken advantage of by still a greater number of people who are in need of a piano or organ, as the present opportunity to get one at a real genuine bargain, will hardly ever occur again. As is generally known, Mr. T. Hamilton is known throughout this entire region as a fair, square dealing man, ways selling the very best quality of goods, at the lowest living margin of profit, and by so doing has established a trade *world first greater* than any other house in the same business in this city, as shown by the sworn business returns last April, and we take that he is about to remove to his new store-room, which, by the way, cannot be occupied for a few weeks owing to changes and repairs, necessitating the disposal of his entire stock without reserve, and in anticipation of this he is taking time by the forelock and selling off his entire stock at once. To make sure of this at once, he has very wisely put everything down to bottom prices at first, so that those buying now not only get as low as they can in the middle of March, but they get the very choice of the stock. As he certainly has a great magnificent stock both of the matchless Decker Pianos and the justly celebrated Estey Cottage Organs, as well as a splendid varied stock of second hand pianos and organs which they are selling at just such prices as they will bring. Those who intend purchasing at any time will find a year had better do so now if they wish to save money; also, if it don't suit you to call at once, you can get just such terms as will suit you. Remember the place is S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's. You will see the announcement of removal at the door.

Another Robbery and Another Warning.

Mrs. Tolhenny, living at 537 117th street, New York, some time since sold property for $12,000, which she placed on deposit in a bank, but fearing that the bank would break, she removed it to a safe deposit Company, for a time, but this caused something, and she thought she could carry it safely about her own person, but forgetting it at home Saturday last, two nice young men slipped in and robbed her of her all. How many people in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the neighborhood are doing similar foolish things, when for $1 per $1,000 (one tenth of one per cent.) they might have *guaranteed* security at the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Blackwood's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—River 25 feet and falling. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Glasgow, Evansville; Andy Baum, Mary Miller, St. Louis; Sherlock, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Arrived—Boyd and Lee, Peoria; Colorado, Vicksburg; Polar Star, Tennessee river. Departed—Future City and Glencoe, New Orleans; Lee and Boyd, Peoria; Belle of St. Louis, Cambridge; Colossal, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Capital City, Vicksburg. River fallen 2 inches. The weather turned quite cold again last night, and the mercury has been several degrees below the freezing point ever since.

CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Present State Officers Renominated.

The Platform—Gold and Silver the Only Financial Basis—Unanimous Call for Specie Resumption.

NEW HAVEN, February 23.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day. Every town in the State had a full delegation. The old State ticket was renominated. It is as follows:

Governor—Chas. R. Ingersoll.
Lieutenant Governor—George G. Sill.
Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sauger.
Treasurer—William E. Raymond.
Comptroller—Albert R. Goodrich.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

The Democratic Liberal party of Connecticut, in convention assembled, pledg themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted, and which the people of this State have approved. The Constitution and the Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of civil over military authority; and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government, and for the Federal Government a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Second, The civil service of the Government has become alarmingly corrupt. It is an instrument of personal ambition and party plunder, and the spoils system, in Baldwin township, by Stewart Ogden, in a reproach to free institutions. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour, and feeling that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim of public employment, we demand that public station shall become again a post of purity and honor.

Third, The public credit of the Union must be maintained. Federal taxation should provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and for a steady reduction of the national debt; while the tariff laws should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only.

Fourth, Public lands must be preserved for actual settlers, and subsidies of money or lands to corporations should cease entirely.

Fifth, The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are especially deserving of popular support in their policy of reducing the expenditures of the Federal Government to the actual needs of the public service, thus cutting off supplies which have for eleven years invited corruption and fed an army of plunderers.

Sixth, The only currency known to the Constitution of the United States is gold and silver, and coin forms the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world. The Democratic party of the Union has never failed to recognize and support this essential principle, but, following a great and costly war, we find an irredeemable currency was substituted. It is now the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payment, while guarding its acts by that prudence which the interests of commercial, manufacturing and industrial pursuits imperatively demand.

Seventh, That the act of the last Congress, passed by the Republican majority, declaring that there shall be specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, was a scheme of mere party expediency, supported by no measure tending to secure resumption; it was a deception and a fraud; its results have been injurious, and the business interests of the country could not be stayed upon the basis of paper promises with an ineffective and deceptive act. We respectfully ask Congress to substitute for it well-defined and practical legislation tending to an accumulation of coin as a basis for resumption, or the funding and cancellation of a portion of the greenback circulation in a convertible bond, bearing a low rate of interest.

Eighth, That this convention, having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, rely upon such action at their hands as will aid in placing the finances of the country upon a constitutional basis.

A resolution, offerred by a member of the New Haven delegation, making greenbacks a full legal tender, was almost unanimously rejected.

The resolutions were then unanimously passed. Delegates were appointed to the National Democratic Convention. The President of the Convention was Henry A. Mitchell.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Effie Ellsler had another enthusiastic audience last evening, when for the fourth time she gave her finished and in every way admirable impersonation of *Pauvrette*, in the beautiful play of "The Avalanche, or Under the Snow." She developes new excellences in the part at her every repetition, and the most appreciative appraisee of the critical. The company, too, improves, and as a whole the better performance has been given here this season.

"The Avalanche" will be played to-night. To-morrow evening, for Miss Effie's benefit, Shakespeare's grand comedy "As You Like It," will be presented, with the beneficiary as *Rosalind*, supported by Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Pendleton and the company. She excels all others in the *role*.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A change of programme will be given here this evening, when all the stars will appear in new and pleasing specialties.

Library Hall—Minstrelsy.

Bryant's Minstrels are the first of their popular entertainments, this season, at Library Hall this evening. They stand in the front rank of minstrelsy, and are patronized by the best people of New York. Many novelties will be introduced.

Academy of Music.

The newsboys and bootblacks give their concert for the benefit of the proposed Newsboys' House, at the Academy to-morrow evening. It will be the greatest event of the kind in the history of the city. The tickeis are for sale at Kieber's, Wood street.

Library Hall.

The Bulwer Club gave their first entertainment of the season last